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THE PRINCIPLES

OF

GOTHIC ECCLESIASTICAL
ARCHITECTURE.

WITH AN EXPLANATION

OF TECHNICAL TERMS,

AND A CENTENARY OF ANCIENT TERMS.

BY

MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.


EIGHTH EDITION.

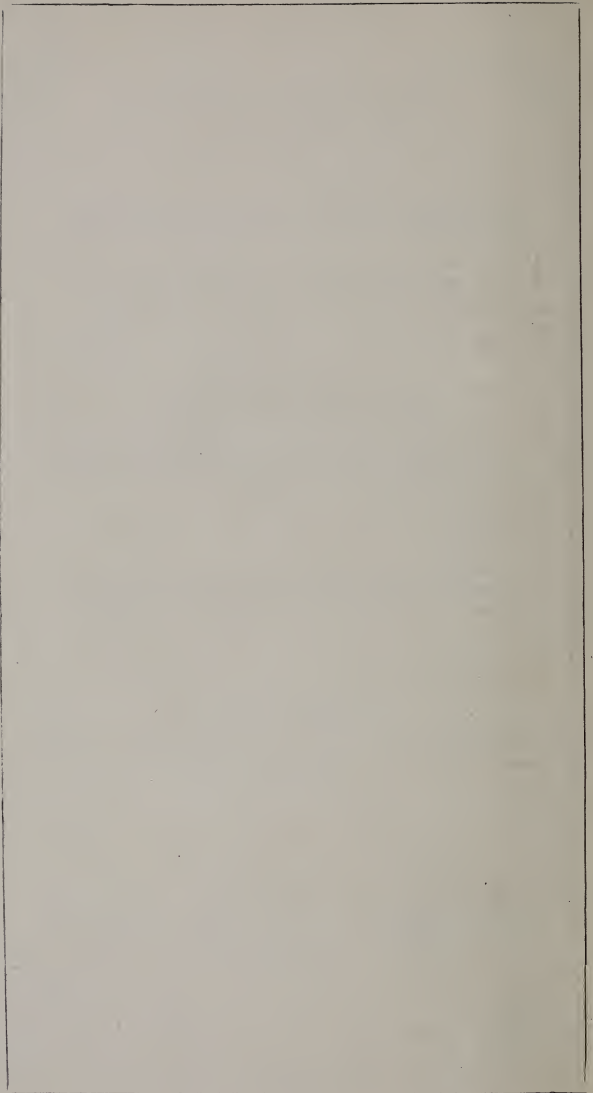
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WOODCUTS

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MDCCCXLVI.





P R E F A C E

TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

THE eighth edition of this manual, intended as an introduction to the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture, has been enlarged only in the text, to which considerable additions have been made, whilst by printing in a closer type, the bulk of the book has not been increased.

The same short explanatory Glossary of the technical terms occurring in the book, which appeared in the last edition, has been appended to this.

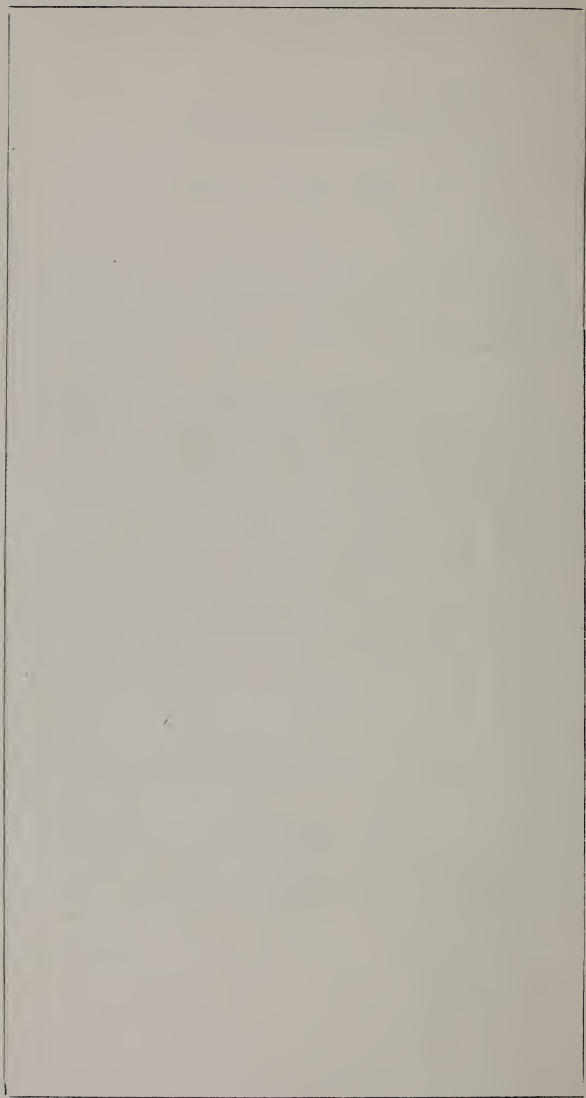
The sources from whence the ancient Architectural Terms contained in the Centenary at the end of the work have been chiefly collected, are the contracts relating to the building of the churches of Fotheringhay and Catterick, and of King's College Chapel, Cambridge; the wills of Henry VI. and Henry VII.; the account of the expenses incurred on the chapel of the Royal Palace at Westminster, published by Brayley and Britton; and the expenses incurred in building the broach or spire of Louth Church; the works of Gervase of Canterbury, Matthew Paris, William of Worcester, and Leland; and the Ancient Wills published by Sir N. H. Nicholas, and by the Surtees' Society at Durham.

Since the last edition was printed, a most valuable work by Professor Willis, on the Architectural nomenclature of the middle ages, has been published.

To the list of churches containing vestiges of presumed Anglo-Saxon architecture, two more may be added, which have been brought to my notice by Mr. Haigh of Leeds. These are the churches of Kirk Hamerton and Maltby, in Yorkshire.

M. H. B.

RUGBY,
May 1, 1846.



C O N T E N T S.

INTRODUCTION.

ON THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND DECLINE OF GOTHIC OR
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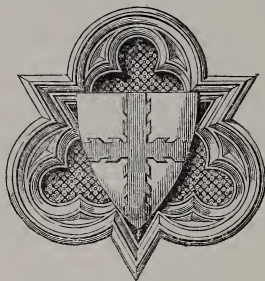
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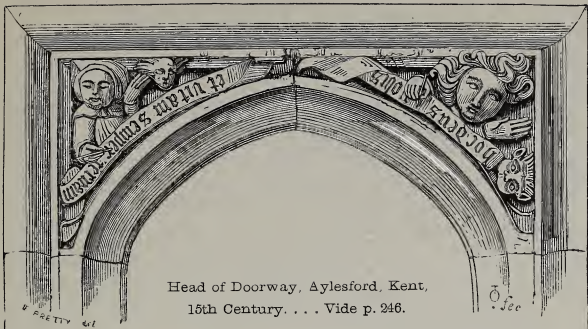
MR. O. JEWITT, OXFORD.

“ Whereby may be discerned that so fervent was the zeal of those elder times to God’s service and honour, that they freely endowed the church with some part of their possessions ; and that in those good works even the meaner sort of men, as well as the pious founders, were not backward.”

Dugdale’s Antiq. Warwickshire.



“ a bloodie crosse he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore,
And dead, as living, ever Him ador’d :
Upon his shield the like was also scor’d.”



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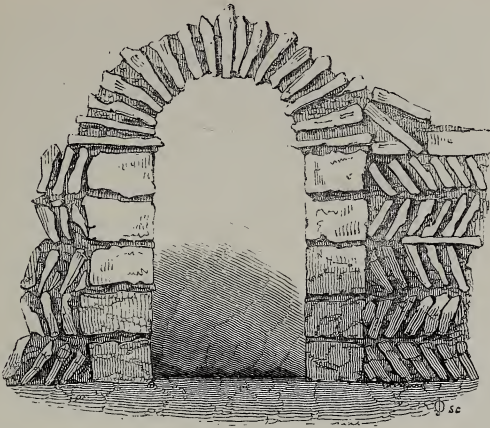
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Roman Arch and Masonry, Castor, Northamptonshire, (now destroyed.)

INTRODUCTION.

ON THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND DECLINE OF
GOTHIC OR ENGLISH
ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

AMONGST the vestiges of antiquity which abound in this island, are the visible memorials of the different nations which have succeeded one another in its occupancy.

To the age of the Celtic race, the earliest possessors of the soil, may be ascribed the erection of those rude structures of all but primeval antiquity, the Monoliths, or unhewn stones of memorial, Cromlechs, or sepulchral monuments, and Stone Circles or Temples

which lie scattered over its surface: and these are conceived to have been derived from the enterprising Phœnicians, whose merchants first introduced amongst the aboriginal Britons the arts of incipient civilization.

The prototypes of these ancient relics appear, described in Holy Writ, in the pillar raised at Bethel by Jacob, in the altars erected by the Patriarchs, and in the circles of stone set up by Moses at the foot of Mount Sinai, and by Joshua at Gilgal. Many of these structures, perhaps from their very rudeness, have survived the vicissitudes of time, whilst of the numerous buildings erected by the Romans the vestiges are comparatively few; yet it is from the constructive features of Roman edifices that we derive, and can trace by a gradual transition, the origin and progressive advance of that peculiar kind of architecture called *GOTHIC*, which presents in its later stages the most striking contrast that can be imagined to its original precursor.

In the latter part of the first century of the Christian era, the Romans, whilst still engaged in the conquest of the southern provinces of Britain, began to impart to the natives a taste for civilized pursuits and usages, and thus early, with their assistance, as Tacitus informs us,^a commenced the erection of temples and other public edifices in their municipal towns and cities, though such must doubtless have been much inferior to those at Rome. The Christian religion was also early introduced,^b but for a

^a Ut templa forā domus extruerent;—*Vita Agricolæ*, cap. 21.

^b Tempore, ut scimus summo Tiberii Cæsaris, &c.—*GILDAS*.

time its progress was slow ; nor was it till the conversion of Constantine, in the fourth century, that it was openly tolerated by the state, and churches were publicly constructed for its worshippers ; though even before that event, as we are led to infer from the authority of Gildas, the most ancient of our native historians, particular structures were appropriated for the performance of its divine mysteries : for that historian alludes to the British Christians as reconstructing the churches which had, in the Dioclesian persecution, been levelled to the ground. St. Chrysostom also adverts to the churches and altars in this island.^c The Hierarchy was Episcopal, and certain of the Bishops of the early British church were present at the Council of Arles. In the fifth century, Rome, oppressed on every side by enemies, and distracted with the vastness of her conquests, which she was no longer able to maintain, recalled her legions from Britain. The Romanized Britons, for ages accustomed to foreign domination, being left to themselves, were unable to withstand the incursions of the northern barbarians, to whom they fell an easy prey ; in their extremity they invited the Saxons to assist them, some bodies of which people came over and drove back the Caledonian marauders, but the Saxons then became unwilling to return to Germany, and perceiving the defenceless condition of their allies, turned round upon them, and, ere long, made a

^c Καὶ γὰρ καὶ κεῖ ἐκκλησίαι,
καὶ θυσιαστήρια πεπήγασιν.

ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΟΜΟΥ ὅτι Θεὸς ὁ Χριστός.

conquest of their country. In the struggle which then took place, the churches were again destroyed, the priests slain at the very altars,^d and though the British Church was never annihilated, Paganism for a while became triumphant.

Towards the close of the sixth century, when the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity was effected through the instrumentality of Augustine, Mellitus, and other zealous missionaries from Rome, and churches were wanting for the converts, St. Gregory, the head of the Papal church, and the pious originator of the mission, recommended Mellitus to use the heathen temples as churches, after destroying the idols they contained. These, and such churches built by the Roman or British Christians as were then existing, and, though in a dilapidated state, capable of being repaired, may reasonably be supposed to have been the prototypes of the churches afterwards erected in this country.

In the early period of the empire the Romans, who derived their knowledge of classic architecture from Greece, imitated the Greeks to a certain extent in their public buildings of magnitude. Some of the constructive and decorative features of Roman architecture were however different to those of pure Grecian design; and a style was formed more meretricious in effect, and of greater richness in detail, but wanting in the chaste simplicity and severe grandeur of Grecian art. Columns of the different orders, with their en-

^d Ruebant ædificia publica simul et privata, passim Sacerdotes inter altaria trucibantur.—BEDÆ, *Eccl. Hist.* l. i. c. 15.

tablatures, were by the Romans often employed to adorn rather than to give substantial support to their public structures; and in the fourth century, when the arts were declining and the styles of classic architecture were becoming debased, some of the predominant features consisted of massive square piers or columns, without entablatures, from the imposts of which sprung arches of a semicircular form; and a rude imitation of this debased style is perceptible in the remains of the Anglo-Saxon churches.

The Roman Basilicæ, or halls of justice, well calculated for the reception of a large assembly, and some of which were subsequently converted into churches, to which also the name *Basilica* was given, appear to have furnished the plan for the general internal arrangement of churches of a large size, being divided in the interior by rows of columns. From this division the nave and aisles of a church were derived; and in the semicircular recess at the one end for the tribune, we perceive the origin of the apsidal eastern termination, either semicircular or polygonal, apparent in three of our Anglo-Saxon,^e and many of our ancient Norman churches.

Independent however of examples afforded by some ancient Roman or British churches, amongst which the old church of St. Martin at Canterbury is particularly mentioned, and such temples and public

^e Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire, the foundations of the original semicircular apsis of which were about three years ago discovered. Worth Church, Surrey, still retains the semicircular apsis; whilst at Wing Church, Bucks, the Anglo-Saxon apsis, or chancel termination, is polygonal.

buildings of the Romans which were then remaining in Britain, the Anglo-Saxon converts were probably directed and assisted in the simple elements of architecture by those missionaries from Rome who propagated Christianity amongst them; and, during the seventh century, workmen and artificers were sometimes procured from abroad, to assist in planning and raising ecclesiastical structures. The Anglo-Saxon churches were of rude construction, and, with few exceptions, as far as can be ascertained from existing vestiges, of small dimensions; they were in general devoid of ornament, though in some instances decorative sculpture and mouldings are met with, and we learn from cotemporaneous authority, that they were occasionally so adorned. From the repeated incursions of the Danes, in the ninth and tenth centuries, who, as the Saxon Chronicle informs us, "everywhere plundered and burnt, as their custom is," and from accidental fires, in those ages of no unfrequent occurrence, so general was the destruction of monasteries and churches, which were rebuilt by the Normans in times when the country was no longer subject to such predatory attacks, that there are comparatively few churches now existing which contain portions of work which we may reasonably presume, or really know, to have been erected in an Anglo-Saxon age. Many however of the earlier writers on this subject have caused much confusion by applying the term 'SAXON' to all churches and other edifices contradistinguished from the pointed style by semicircular-headed doorways, windows, and arches. But the vestiges of

Anglo-Saxon architecture have been, until recently, so little noticed or studied, as to render the very existence of such a style with some a *vexata questio*, or matter of dispute. The peculiarities in detail of this presumed style, and the evidence to be adduced in support of such presumption, will be treated upon in a subsequent chapter. As a general observation, however, this style may be said to have approximated in appearance much nearer the debased Roman style of masonry than the Norman, and to have been also much ruder than the latter. Certain features in construction are also noticed as almost peculiar to this style, and rarely to be met with in the superior masonry of that by which it was superseded.

The NORMAN style succeeded the Anglo Saxon about the middle of the eleventh century, and is distinguished by a greater display of geometrical science and constructive art. The masonry is massive, and the surface is relieved by projecting or receding members. Plain in its early state, though even then far from rude, this style is, in a more advanced stage, adorned with a profusion and considerable variety of peculiar mouldings admirably adapted to it, and though heavy and inelegant, it is often rich in ornament, and always interesting.

A common characteristic of the Norman style is found in the form of the arch, which is either semi-circular or segmental. This form may also be met with in the rare specimens of Anglo-Saxon masonry, but of much ruder design and construction. The larger Norman churches appear to have greatly ex-

celled in size the comparatively lowly structures of the Anglo-Saxons, and in cathedral and conventual churches the walls of the nave and choir, as also those of the transepts, were frequently carried to the height of three tiers, or rows of arches, one above another.

The Norman style, of which the remains are very numerous from the number of churches and monastic edifices originally built or entirely reconstructed within the century subsequent to the Norman invasion, continued in its general features, without any very striking alteration, except becoming gradually more enriched in the number and variety of mouldings, and ornamental detail peculiar to it, till about the middle of the twelfth century, when a singular change began to be effected; this was the introduction of the pointed arch, the origin of which has never yet been satisfactorily elucidated, or the precise period of its appearance clearly ascertained. But the lightness and simplicity of design to which the Early Pointed style was found to be afterwards convertible was in its incipient state unknown, and it retained till the close of the twelfth century the heavy concomitants of the Norman style, with which indeed it was often intermixed: and from this intermixture it has been designated the *SEMI* or *MIXED NORMAN*.

The change in the Norman style of building consequent on the introduction of the pointed arch, which was formed in many instances by the intersection of semicircular arches used in arcades, and often appears in juxta position with the semicircular arch, was not

at first otherwise developed than in the mere form of the arch, for the common and ornamental details of Norman character, the zig-zag and other mouldings continued to be retained, together with the massive piers on which the arches rested. But from the time of its introduction to the close of the twelfth century, the pointed arch was gradually superseding the semi-circular; and from about the commencement of the thirteenth century, as nearly as can be ascertained, the mode of constructing with semicircular arches, with some few exceptions, was discarded.

In the thirteenth century the principles of construction, as well as the general architectural features, had become greatly changed, and instead of thick walls with broad pilaster buttresses, massive piers supporting semicircular arches, and doorways ornamented with sculpture; walls of less substance strengthened with graduating buttresses, of less width but of greater projection, and pointed arches supported by more slender piers, were all but universally substituted. In minor details also the change was equally apparent; the zig-zag and other Norman mouldings were now abandoned, and a new series introduced, better adapted by their forms and combinations to the altered style; a peculiar kind of stiffly sculptured foliage was also much used in decorative work, but the tooth moulding, though sometimes found in late Norman or Semi-Norman buildings, may be considered as the most characteristic ornament of this period. The pyramidal, conical, or polygonal roof, or capping, to the church

towers of Norman masonry, being much elongated, formed that beautiful termination the spire, which in this age was added to many towers of earlier construction. The prominent features of this style are simple, elegant, and light, the decorative members comparatively few : it prevailed generally throughout the thirteenth century, and is usually designated the **EARLY ENGLISH**, though by some, from the general form of the single-light windows, which were long, narrow, and lancet-headed, it has received, though hardly on sufficient grounds, the appellation of the **LANCET POINTED** style.

Towards the close of the thirteenth century a gradual transition took place from the chaste and simple Early English to a richer and more ornamental mode of architecture. This was the style of the fourteenth century, known by the name of the **DECORATED ENGLISH** ; it may be said to have commenced in the reign of Edward the First, but chiefly flourished during the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third, and in that of the latter it attained a degree of perfection unequalled by preceding or subsequent ages. The general proportions of the buildings in this style were admirably adjusted, the decorative details were elaborate and in perfect keeping, more enriched than before, but yet without redundancy of ornament, and triangular or pedimental canopies and pinnacles, hitherto comparatively plain, were now covered with crockets and finials. The stiffly sculptured foliage of the preceding style was superseded by a kind more closely approximating nature ; the ball-

flower, a peculiar ornament, prevailed so generally as to be considered a characteristic, and the mouldings increase in number. Some of the most prominent and distinctive marks of this style occur in the windows, which had become considerably enlarged, and were divided into many lights by mullions, with tracery running into various ramifications above, which formed the head into numerous compartments, either with flowing or geometrical lines. The churches built during this period, whether examined in general outline or detail, exhibit a far greater degree of real beauty and chaste conception than is to be met with in any other.

In the latter part of the fourteenth century when the medieval arts of architecture and sculpture had attained their highest degree of perfection, another transition, or gradual change, began to take place, the result of which was a style of less purity and excellence in general design than that which preceded it; but in buildings where decoration was lavished, very much richer in detail. In some structures, however, in this style, the composition is perfectly plain. The frequent occurrence, in rich buildings, of pannelled compartments and the partial change of form in the arches, especially of doorways and windows, from the simple pointed arch of the two preceding styles, to the compound obtuse four-centred, or **TUDOR** arch, so called from its general appearance during that dynasty, together with a profusion of ornament and angular mouldings, mostly of a description not before displayed, are the chief cha-

racteristics of the style of the fifteenth century. An obvious distinction also occurs in the composition of the tracery with which the windows are filled, for the mullions, instead of branching off in the head in a number of curved lines, are carried up vertically, so as to form *perpendicular* divisions between the window-sill and the head, and do not present that combination of geometrical and flowing lines observable in the style immediately preceding. Hence the appellation of PERPENDICULAR,^f now generally used to denote this style; though by some of the earlier writers on this subject it was designated the FLORID.

So gradual were the transitions between the several styles which have been enumerated, that no arbitrary rules occur, as in the orders of Grecian and Roman architecture, which will enable us to fix with precision their exact boundaries; for before one had superseded its antecedent, an intermixture in almost every feature may be observed.

The Perpendicular style prevailed till the Reformation, at which period no country could vie with our own as regards the number of its religious edifices, erected in all the varieties of style that had prevailed for many preceding ages. Next to the magnificent cathedrals, the venerable monasteries and collegiate establishments, endowed in every part of the kingdom by many a pious founder and benefactor, most justly claim preeminence; and the churches attached

^f First given to denote this style by the late Mr. Thomas Rickman, whose admirable work is too well known and justly appreciated to require comment.

to them were deservedly held in admiration for their architectural grandeur and elegance of design.

Nor were the common parochial churches left neglected, the architecture of many of them was exceedingly beautiful and rich; and even the meanest of these structures still continue to present points of interest and attraction. In a lesser degree the erection and endowment of chantry chapels, often an after annexation to a church, afforded a scope for private munificence to display itself in a zeal for God's glory, with what result we may everywhere see, even in their present spoliated condition.

The suppression of monasteries tended in no slight degree to hasten the decline and fall of our ancient church architecture, to which other causes, such as the revival of the classic orders in Italy, and the gradual introduction of the details of such into this country, intermixed with our own medieval architecture, also contributed. The churches belonging to conventual foundations were built at various periods by those who had the rule, and often exhibited marks of every different style. In decorating and adorning these in the most costly manner, the monastic revenues and private offerings, as also donations given by will, were to a large amount expended. They were now seized by the crown, most of them reduced to a state of ruin, others entirely demolished and the sites they occupied granted to dependents of the court. Some few conventual churches, shorn of their fair proportions and dismantled of their furniture, were, with reluctance, allowed to remain for parochial wor-

ship; a secular spirit now prevailed, the idolatry of superstition was superseded by the idolatry of covetousness, and many were despoiled even of the sacred vessels barely necessary for the decent administration of the holy Eucharist. Several of the bishops and divines of the reformed Anglican church endeavoured to inculcate a due and reverential feeling for holy places and holy things, without trenching upon superstition. But even the retention of some few of the ministerial habits and ornaments prescribed or allowed by the reformed church, such as the cross over the altar, and the two lights upon it^g, the square cap, the cope as a ministering habit, and the surplice as a ministering and preaching habit, which were deemed expedient and necessary for the decent performance of divine worship, and ministration of the sacraments, gave great offence to those divines and to their followers^h who had imbibed the doctrines and discipline of the school of Geneva, and was one of the ostensible causes which led to that schism on points of discipline, which afterwards ended in the subversion, for a time, of the rites and ordinances of the Anglican Church. The alb and vestment, or chesible, though also prescribed, appear to have been tacitly relinquished early in the reign of Elizabeth, perhaps in

^g Crosse and candelstickes ar superstitious, though they be kepte.—
Fortress of the Fathers, a Puritan work, A. D. 1566.

^h Accordingly they were forced as yet to content themselves with attempting the outworks of the Church; and therefore set themselves first to the abolishing her ceremonies, and such other external of her worship as they were pleased to call *Superstition* and *Idolatry*, that is, every thing that was *decent* and comely in it. Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 23.

deference to the feelings of those who opposed their use as 'Popish habits,' though such concession seems to have averted little oppositionⁱ. Any attempt towards beautifying and adorning churches, otherwise than by placing therein huge and cumbrous monuments in the semiclastic style of the age, some of which occupied the sites of the now disused chantry altars, was by many regarded and declaimed against as a popish and superstitious innovation. Parochial churches were, therefore, repaired when fallen into a state of dilapidation, in a plain and inelegant manner, completely at variance with the richness and display observable in the style just preceding this event.

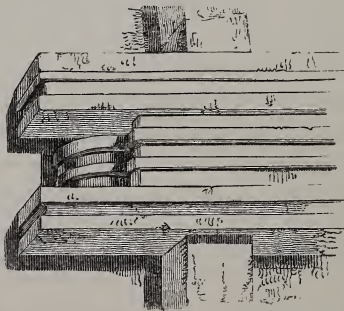
Details, originating from the designs of classic architecture, which had been partially revived in Italy, had began early in the sixteenth century to make their appearance in this country, though as yet, except on tombs and in wood work, we observe few of those peculiar features introduced as accessories in church architecture; but in the early part of the seventeenth century indications of their mixture with the style then prevalent may be noticed.

Hence many of our country churches, which were repaired, or partly rebuilt, in the century succeeding the Reformation, exhibit the marks of the style justly denominated **DEBASED**, to distinguish it from the former purer styles. Depressed and nearly flat-arched doorways with shallow mouldings, semicircular-headed

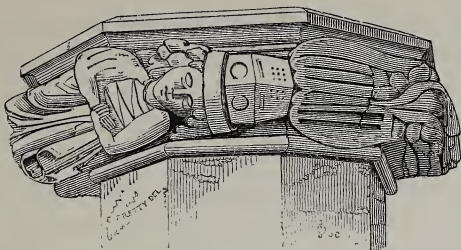
ⁱ Yf a surpese may be worne, whye not an albe? yf a coape, whye not a vestiment? . . . and in some placis the preist at this day werith an albe. Puritan Work, A. D. 1565.

doorways with key-stones of semi-classic design, square-headed windows with perpendicular mullions, obtuse-pointed or round-headed lights without foliations, and a general clumsiness of construction, form the predominating features in ecclesiastical buildings of this style.

In the reign of Charles the First some feeble but praiseworthy attempts were made by individuals to revive the ancient spirit of church building and to take medieval models as examples, but the power rather than the will was wanting, for the sectarian feelings of the times operated against the practical study of church architecture. An almost indiscriminate mixture of Debased Gothic and Roman architecture prevailed, and at the latter part of the seventeenth century our ancient ecclesiastical styles were completely superseded by that which sprang more immediately from the Antique, the Roman, or Italian mode.



Anglo-Saxon Impost, Barnack Church, Northamptonshire.



Capital, 14th century, from Cottingham Church, Northamptonshire.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITION OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE : ITS ORIGIN, AND DIVISION INTO STYLES.

THE appellation of the word "Gothic," when applied to Architecture, is used to denote in one general term, and distinguish from the Antique, those peculiar modes or styles in which our ecclesiastical and domestic edifices of the middle ages were built. In a more confined sense, it comprehends those styles only in which the pointed arch predominates, and it is then used to distinguish them from the more ancient Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman styles.

The use of the term Gothic, in this country, first appears about the close of the seventeenth century, when it was employed by such writers as Evelyn and Wren, as an epithet intended to convey a feeling of disesteem for the structures of medieval architecture, which even the master mind of Wren was unable to appreciate. It has been since generally followed.

The origin of this kind of architecture may be traced to the classic orders in that state of degeneracy into which they had fallen in the age of Constantine and afterwards. The Romans, on their voluntary abandonment of Britain in the fifth century, left many of their temples and public edifices remaining, together with some Christian churches; and it was in rude imitation of these Roman buildings of the fourth century that the most ancient of our Anglo-Saxon churches were constructed. This is apparent from an examination and comparison of them with the vestiges of Roman buildings still existing.

No specific regulation has been adopted, with regard to the denomination or division of the several styles of English Ecclesiastical Architecture, in which all the writers on the subject agree: but they may be divided into seven, which, with the periods when they flourished, are defined as follows:

The **ANGLO-SAXON** style prevailed from the mission of St. Augustine at the close of the sixth to the middle of the eleventh century.

The **ANGLO-NORMAN** style may be said to have prevailed generally from the middle of the eleventh to the latter part of the twelfth century.

The **SEMI-NORMAN**, or **TRANSITION** style, appears to have prevailed during the latter part of the twelfth century.

The **EARLY ENGLISH**, or general style of the thirteenth century.

The **DECORATED ENGLISH**, or general style of the fourteenth century.

The **FLORID**, or **PERPENDICULAR ENGLISH**, the style of the fifteenth, and early part of the sixteenth century.

The **DEBASED ENGLISH**, or general style of the latter part of the sixteenth, and early part of the seventeenth century, towards the middle of which Gothic architecture, even in its debased state, appears to have been almost discarded.

The difference of these styles may be distinguished partly by the form of the arches, which are semi-circular or segmental, simple or complex pointed, though such forms are by no means an invariable criterion; by the pitch and construction of the roof, by the size and shape of the windows, and the manner in which they are subdivided or not, by mullions and tracery; but more especially by certain details, ornamental accessories and mouldings, more or less peculiar to each.

The majority of our cathedral and country churches have been built, or added to, at different periods, therefore they seldom exhibit an uniformity of design; and many have parts about them of almost every style. There are, however, numerous exceptions of churches erected in the same style throughout; and this is more particularly observable in those of the fifteenth century.

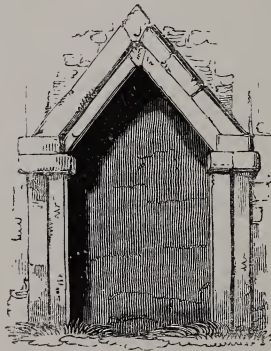
The general ground plan of cathedral and conventual churches was after the form of a Cross, the edifice consisting of a central **TOWER**, with **TRANSEPTS** running north and south; westward of the tower was the **NAVE** or main body of the structure,

with AISLES. The WEST FRONT contained the principal entrance, and was frequently flanked by towers. Eastward of the central tower was the CHOIR also with aisles, where the principal service was performed, and beyond this was the LADY CHAPEL. The design also sometimes comprehended other chapels. On the north or south side was the CHAPTER HOUSE, in early times quadrangular, but afterwards octagonal in plan; on the same side, in most instances, were the CLOISTERS, which communicated immediately with the church, and surrounded a quadrangular court. The chapter house and cloisters we still find remaining as adjuncts to most cathedral churches, though the conventual buildings of a domestic nature, with which the cloisters formerly also communicated, have generally been destroyed. Mere parochial churches have commonly a tower at the west end, a nave, aisles, north and south porches, and a CHANCEL. Sometimes the tower is at the west end of one of the aisles, or at the side. Some churches have transepts; and to many have been annexed, at the cost of individuals, small side chapels or additional aisles, to serve for burial places and chantries. Over some few of these chantry chapels are chambers containing fireplaces, and so constructed with regard to their access, which can only be obtained through the church, as to form a 'domus inclusa,' or residence for a priest. To some churches a 'Vestiarium,' or vestry room, is attached; the usual position of this is on the north side of the chancel, sometimes we meet with it behind the altar, but we very seldom find it on the south side of

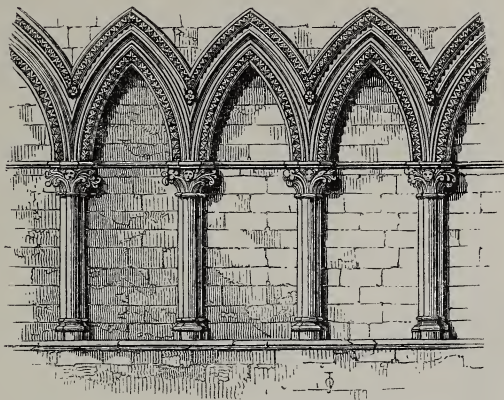
the chancel, though there are instances of its being thus placed. Many Porches contain rooms over them. The smallest churches have a nave and chancel only, with a small bell-turret formed of wooden shingles, or an open arch of stonework on the gable at the west end. The eastern apex of the roof of the chancel was always surmounted by a stone cross.

Provincialisms often occur in the churches of particular districts; these appear to have sometimes originated from the building materials of the locality, sometimes from the small and scattered population. In the Isle of Wight, where timber appears to have been scarce, very little is used in the construction of the churches, and many of the porches are covered with stone slabs, supported by arched ribs without any framework of wood, the mouldings over doorways and windows are likewise unusually bold. In some parts of Essex, from the want of stone, the churches are poor in architectural display, and many of the belfries are of wood. In the north of Herefordshire, a thinly inhabited district, we meet with many small plain Norman or Early English churches, consisting only of a nave and chancel, with sometimes a low square Early English tower superadded, rising only to the ridge of the roof of the nave. In Wales they generally are exceedingly plain and poor, the material being of a stone not suitable for mouldings, and many of the church towers are very plain in construction and without buttresses, the masonry consisting of rag, some are furnished with an embattled parapet, and some are covered with a pyramidal roof. In the

south of Northamptonshire we have a number of plain Decorated churches of similar character, and there are likewise rich ones in the same style. In this county we may trace more gradually perhaps than in any other the changes in ecclesiastical architecture, step by step, from the seventh century down to the Reformation. Early English and Decorated spires abound in the northern parts of the county. In Lincolnshire, fine and costly decorated churches with spires prevail. Somersetshire is rich in those of the fifteenth century, of the Perpendicular style, with lofty towers more or less covered by panel work, and the spires are few. In other parts of the country provincialisms are also found.



Brigstock Church, Northamptonshire



Arcade, from Lincoln Cathedral, (13th Century).

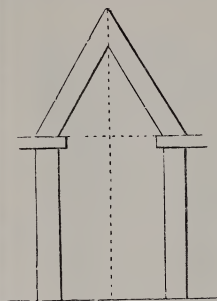
CHAPTER II.

OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ARCHES.

THE distinctions of the several styles depend, to a certain extent, upon the form of the arch which may be considered as some criterion: but too much reliance must not be placed on this rule, as there are many exceptions.

Arches are generally divided into triangular-headed, round-headed, and pointed; the latter being again subdivided.

The triangular-headed or straight-lined arch may be described as formed by the two upper sides of a triangle, more or less acute.



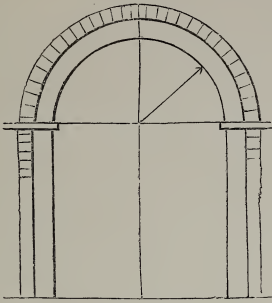
It is generally considered a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon style, where it is often met with of plain and rude construction. But instances of it, though not frequent, are to be found in the Norman and subsequent styles; and arches of this description, of

late date, may be generally known by some moulding or other feature peculiar to the style in which it is used.

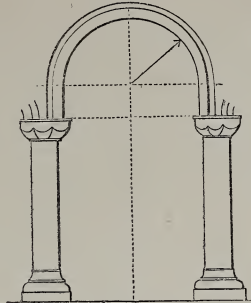
There are four kinds of round-headed arches: the semicircular (fig. 1.) the stilted (fig. 2.) the segmental (fig. 3.) and the horse-shoe (fig. 4.)

The SEMICIRCULAR ARCH is described from a centre in the same line with its spring; the stilted arch in the same manner, but the sides are carried downwards in a straight line below the spring of the curve till they rest upon the impost; the segmental arch is described from a centre lower than its spring; and the horse-shoe arch from a centre placed above its spring.

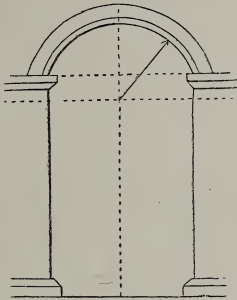
The SEMICIRCULAR arch, which is the most common, prevailed from the time of the Romans to the close of the twelfth century, when it was generally discarded; we seldom meet with it again, in its simple state, till about the middle of the sixteenth century.



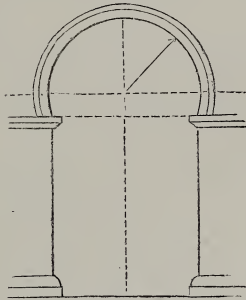
1. Semicircular Arch



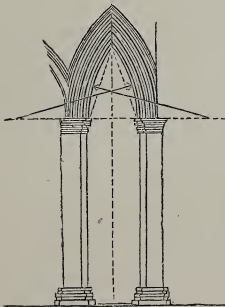
2. Stilted Arch.



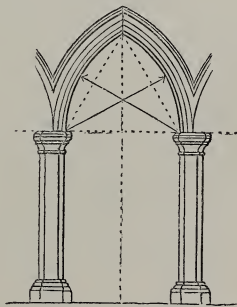
3. Segmental Arch.



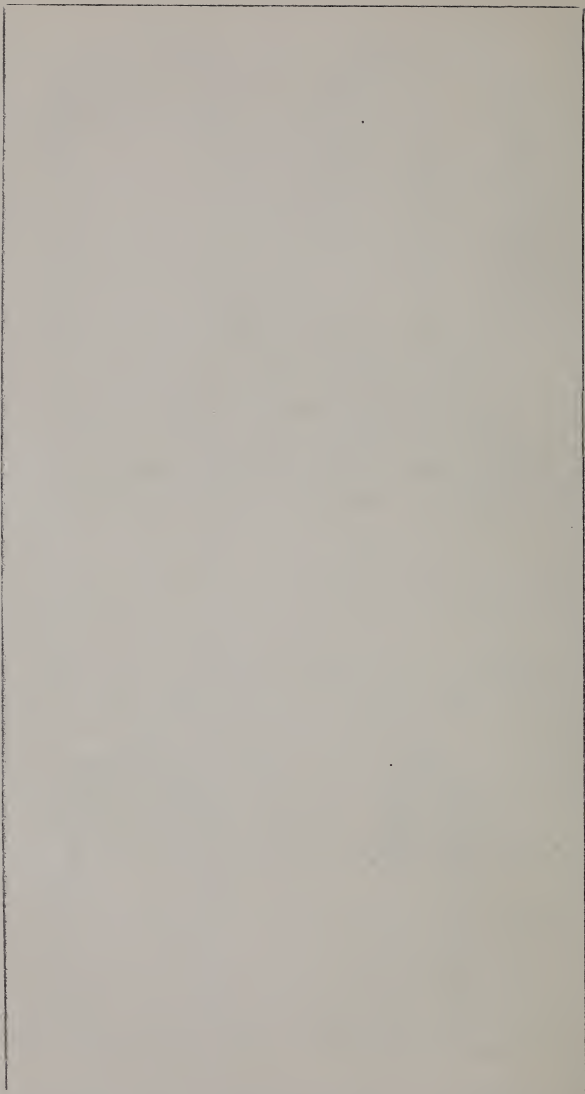
4. Horse shoe Arch.



5. Lancet Arch.



6. Equilateral Arch.



It is in some degree considered a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman styles. The **STILTED** arch is chiefly found in conjunction with the semi-circular arch in the construction of Norman vaulting over a space in plan that of a parallelogram. The **SEGMENTAL** arch we meet with in almost all the styles, used as an arch of construction, and for doorway and window arches; whilst the form of the **HORSE-SHOE** arch seems, in many instances, to have been occasioned by the settlement and inclination of the piers from which it springs.

The **POINTED** arch may be divided into two classes; the simple pointed arch described from two centres, and the complex pointed arch described from four centres.

There are three kinds of simple pointed arches: the **Lancet**; the **Equilateral**; and the **Obtuse**.

The **LANCET** arch is formed of two segments of a circle, the centres of which have a radius or line longer than the width of the arch, and it may be described from an acute-angled triangle. (fig. 5.)

The **EQUILATERAL** arch is formed from two segments of a circle; the centres of it have a radius or line equal to the breadth of the arch, and it may be described from an equilateral triangle. (fig. 6.)

The **OBTUSE-POINTED** arch is formed, like the foregoing, from two segments of a circle, and the centres of it have a radius shorter than the width of the arch; it is described from an obtuse-angled triangle. (fig. 7.)

Pointed arches were gradually introduced in the

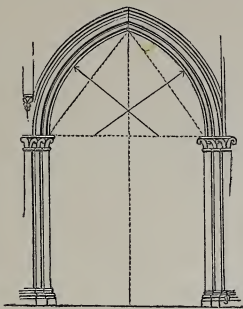
twelfth century, and continued in use during the thirteenth; after which the lancet arch appears to have been generally discarded, though the other two prevailed till a much later period.

There are also two kinds of complex-pointed arches, one commonly called the *OGEE*, or contrasted or reflected arch, the other the *TUDOR*.

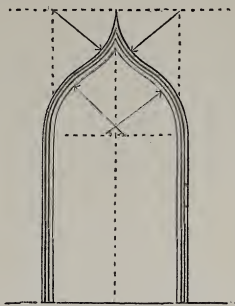
The *OGEE* arch is formed of four segments of a circle described from four centres, two placed within the arch on a level with the spring, and two placed on the exterior of the arch, and level with the apex or point (fig. 8); each side is composed of a double curve, the lowermost convex and the uppermost concave. It was introduced early in the fourteenth century, and continued till the close of the fifteenth.

The *TUDOR* arch is described from four centres; two on a level with the spring, and two at a distance from it, and below (fig. 9.) It was introduced about the middle of the fifteenth century, or perhaps earlier, but became most prevalent during the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth; under the Tudor dynasty, from which it derives its name.

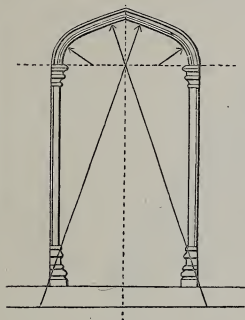
Three other kinds of arches are also worthy of notice; these are called foiled arches, as the round-headed trefoil (fig. 10), the pointed trefoil (fig. 11), and the square-headed trefoil (fig. 12). The first prevailed in the latter part of the twelfth and early part of the thirteenth century, chiefly as a heading for niches or blank arcades; the second, used for the same purpose, prevailed in the thirteenth century; and the latter is found in doorways of the twelfth,



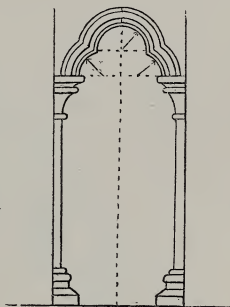
7. Obtuse Angle Arch.



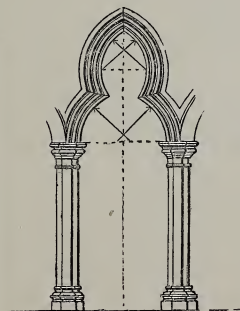
8. Ogee Arch.



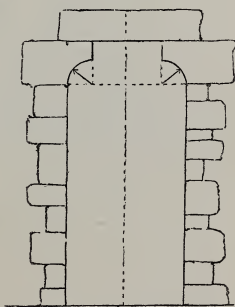
9. Tudor Arch.



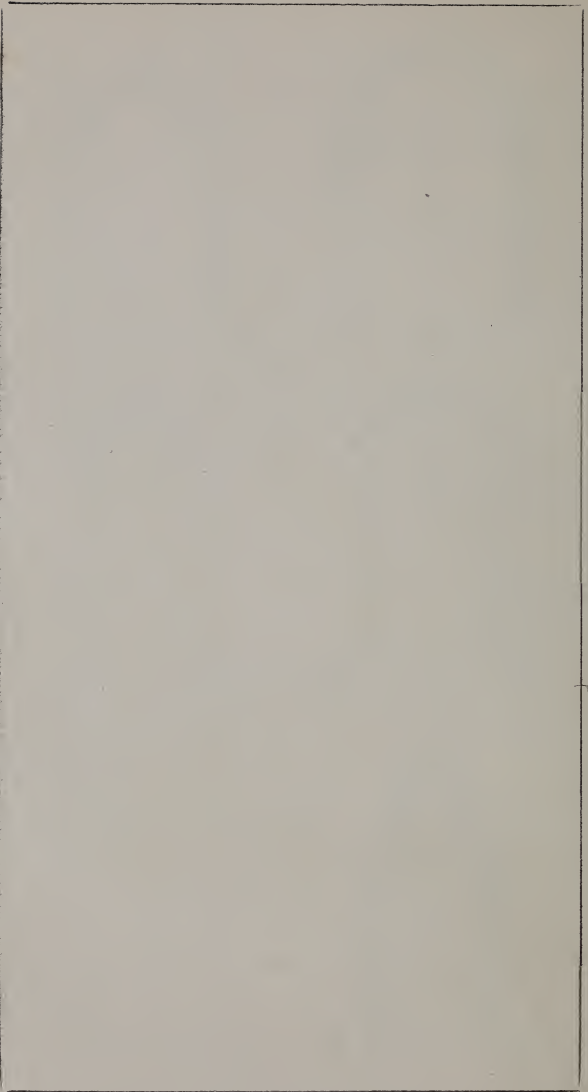
10. Round-headed Trefoil Arch.



11. Pointed Trefoil Arch.



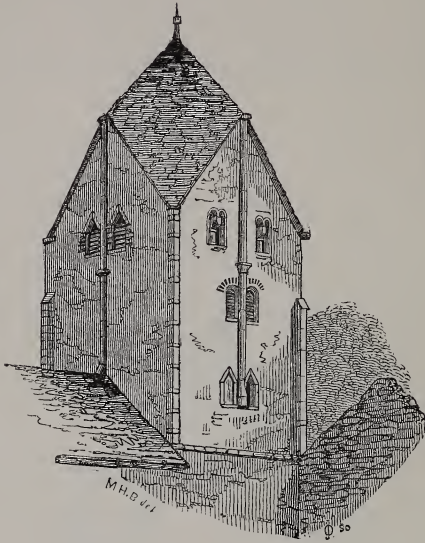
12. Square-headed Trefoil Arch.



thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. In all these the exterior mouldings follow the same curvatures as the inner ones, and can thus be distinguished from arches whose heads are only foliated within.



Norman Chancel, Darent Church, Kent.



Tower of Sompting Church, Sussex.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ANGLO-SAXON STYLE.

No vestiges are now remaining of the ancient British churches erected in this country during its occupation by the Romans, for the ruinous oratory or church at Perranzabuloe in Cornwall, which some account to have been early British, is perhaps not of a date

anterior to the twelfth century^k; and that of St. Martin at Canterbury, built in the time of the Romans, which St. Augustine found on his arrival still used for the worship of God, was rebuilt in the twelfth or thirteenth century, but to all appearance with the materials of the original church^l.

^k I have not hitherto been able personally to examine the remains of this church, and I am indebted to the Rev. W. Haslam, author of an interesting work, recently published, bearing on its presumed high antiquity, for a small paper model of it, as it appeared, I believe, when first discovered and cleared of sand. It is only twenty-five feet long by twelve and a half feet wide internally, and nineteen feet high up to the apex of the gable of the roof. There appears to have been no entrance or window on the north and west, the sides most exposed to the violence of the winds. On the south side, when discovered, was a semicircular-headed doorway, now destroyed, with moulded jambs, the mouldings being continued round the arch without any intervening impostes or capitals, an arrangement observable in Norman doorways at Iffley, Malmesbury, and elsewhere. In the south wall near the east end is a small semicircular-headed window, the arch and jambs of which are rudely formed of pieces of rag stone, and slightly splayed internally. In the middle of the east wall was a window of similar design and construction, the splay of which was plastered, and at the northern extremity a semicircular-headed doorway, the arch and jambs being constructed of rag masonry. A stone bench runs along the north, west, and part of the south sides, a Norman arrangement not uncommon, the walls are two feet thick and the masonry is rude, still there is nothing, I think, to warrant the presumption that this structure is of higher antiquity than the twelfth century, to which period, from the general arrangement and the moulded and sculptured details of the south doorway, amongst which were three sculptured corbel heads, it may, I consider, be assigned. Mr. Haslam in his work mentions another small ruined church at Gwithian on the coast of Cornwall, in construction and arrangement very similar to that at Perranzabuloe. Though I cannot agree with Mr. Haslam as regards the high antiquity to which he and others would assign this church, I would refer the reader to his excellent work for the arguments and proofs he adduces and for a detailed account of its present appearance.

^l This church has recently undergone reparation, and on stripping the chancel walls from the coating of plaster with which it was covered a

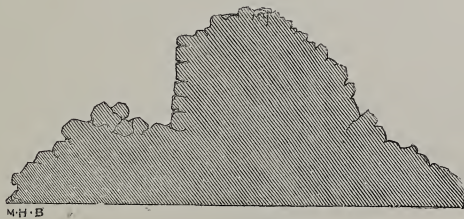
Before the invasion of the Romans, the ancient British masonry appears to have been generally composed of loose and irregular shaped stones put together without mortar, presenting, as far as the inequalities of the stones would permit, a flat and regular surface or facing. Considerable vestiges of this kind of primitive dry stone masonry are to be found in the circumvallations of the ancient British fastness on Worle Hill, near Weston super mare, Somersetshire; within which indications of the circular shaped huts or dwellings of the ancient Britons are also visible. This dry masonry agrees with the account given by Tacitus, who describes the Britons under Caractacus as occupying fortified posts on high hills, and tells us that wherever the access was easy he, Caractacus, blocked it up with stones like a wall^m. Specimens of masonry, very similar to that at Worle Hill, are enumerated as existing in several places in the isle of Anglesea, in Caernarvonshire, in Cornwall, and elsewhere, and have been noticed by Rowland, Borlase, Pennant, and King. It is possible that on a close examination and comparison of different remains some peculiar features of construction may

Norman semicircular-headed window was discovered on the south side, but this and other features of construction which would tend to shew when this church was rebuilt and altered have, it is much to be regretted, been again concealed from view by a new coating of plaster over the external masonry, which is composed of rag or rubble intermixed, but irregularly, with Roman bricks, on some of which fragments of the original Roman mortar partly composed of pounded brick, are found adhering.

m Tunc montibus arduis, et si clementer accedi poterant in modum valli saxa præstruit.—Annal. lib. xii.

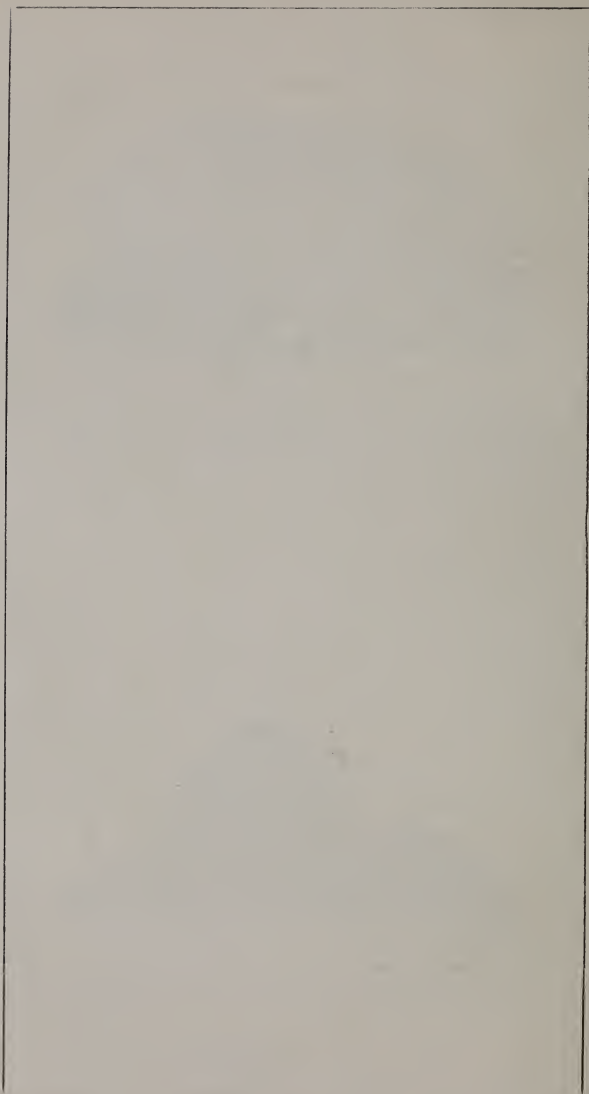


Ancient British Masonry, Worle Hill, Weston super mare, Somerset.



M.H.B.

Section of Ancient British Masonry, Worle Hill.



be brought to light which have hitherto escaped observation. It also appears from the ancient British Triads that the Britons were not altogether unacquainted with the use of calcareous cements.ⁿ

In the fragments of Roman masonry left in this country we find certain peculiarities which are not to be met with even in the most ancient of the Anglo-Saxon remains, although the latter approximate to the Roman mode of building with arches formed of brickwork. Walls of Roman masonry were chiefly constructed of stone or flint, according to the part of the country in which one or the other material prevailed, embedded in mortar, with pounded brick intermixed with the lime, and bonded at certain intervals throughout with regular courses or layers of large flat bricks or tiles, which, from the inequality of thickness and size do not appear to have been shaped in any regular mould^o. Of the ruined structures of Roman workmanship still existing in Britain, one of the most remarkable is the portion of a wall at Leicester, near the church of St. Nicholas, apparently the fragment of some Roman temple or basilica.

n In a series of British Triads said to have been copied or collected by one Caradoc of Nantgarvan, who lived about the middle of the twelfth century, is one of which the following is given as a translation in Davies's *Celtic Researches*, p. 161. "Mordial Gwr Gweilgi the architect of Ceraint, the son of Greidial, who first taught the race of the Cymry the work of stone and lime." Of the supposed age of this Triad I am not competent to give an opinion.

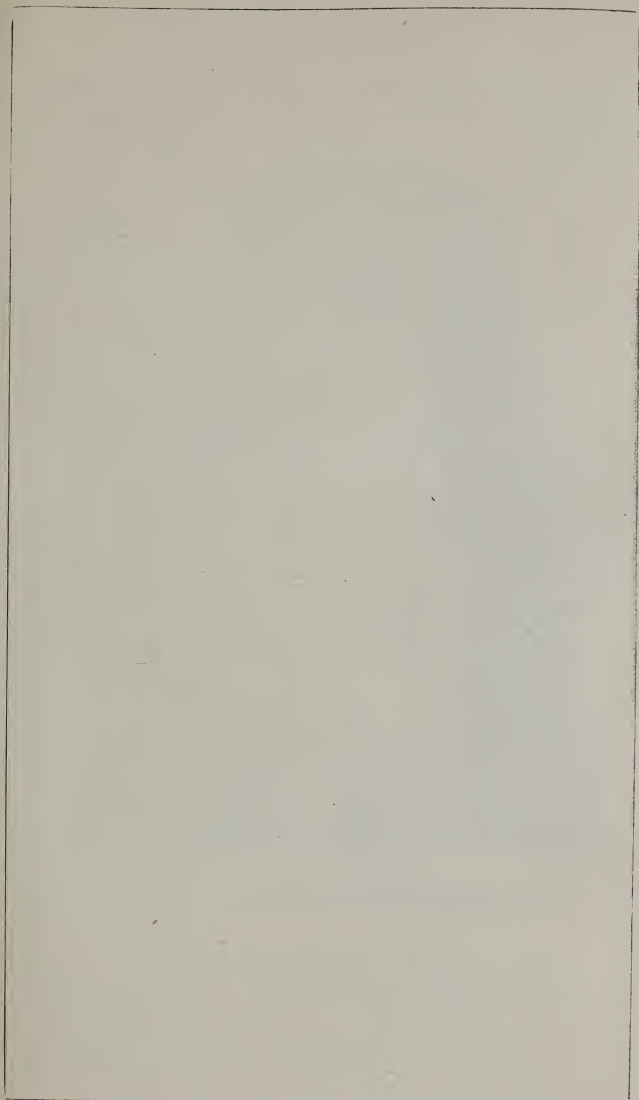
o The general average size obtained from the measurement of many of these bricks may be stated as being fifteen inches long, ten inches wide, and two and a half inches thick. Some bricks are found as much as two feet long, and some three inches thick. The thickness varies from three quarters of an inch to three inches.

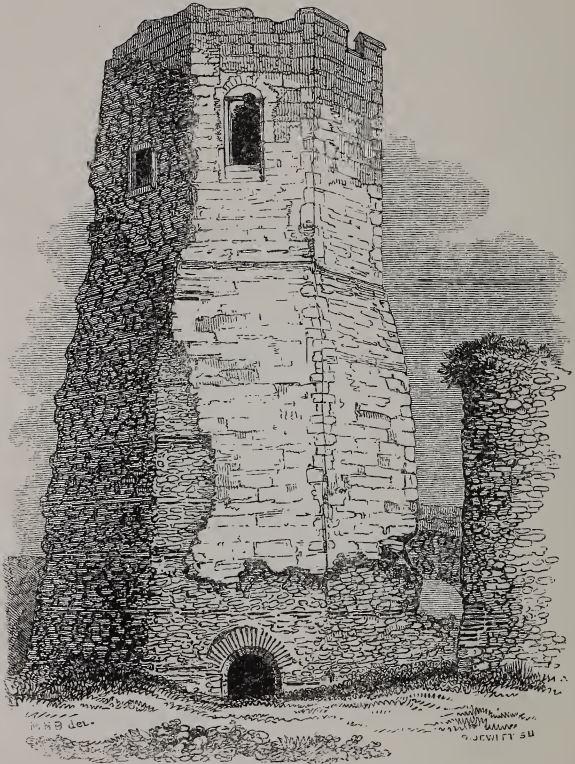
This wall contains several arched recesses, the soffits or vaultings of which are turned with courses of large flat bricks, rows of these are likewise interspersed throughout the wall at intervals, as bonding-courses, and the Roman mode of constructing the arch with brickwork is here clearly displayed. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, there was in Rataë (i. e. Leicester) a temple of Janus, and it may be remarked



Portion of the Fragment of a Roman Building at Leicester.

that this ruin bears a striking resemblance in many points to the ruins of one of the ancient temples at Rome. On attentive examination, the east or interior side appears to have been exposed to the action of fire, as though the edifice of which it is a vestige was burnt. At Wroxeter, Salop, is a curious portion of a wall of similar construction, consisting of courses of





Roman Tower, Dover Castle, Kent.

stone with regular horizontal courses of brickwork at intervals, and remains of brick arches on one side, which indicate it to have formed part of a building and not a mere wall as it now appears. The Roman polygonal tower, near the ruined Anglo-Saxon church within the precincts of Dover Castle, notwithstanding an exterior casing of flint and other alterations effected in the fifteenth century by Erpingham, lord warden of the castle in the reign of Henry the Fifth, still retains many visible features of its original construction of tufa and flint bonded with bricks at intervals, some portion of the flint casing having been destroyed^p. Roman masonry, of the mixed description of brick and stone regularly disposed, is found in walls at York, Lincoln, Silchester, Verulam, and elsewhere; and sometimes we meet with bricks or stone arranged herring-bone fashion, as in the vestiges of a Roman building, now destroyed, at Castor, Northamptonshire,^q and the walls of a Roman villa discovered at Littleton, Somersetshire.^r

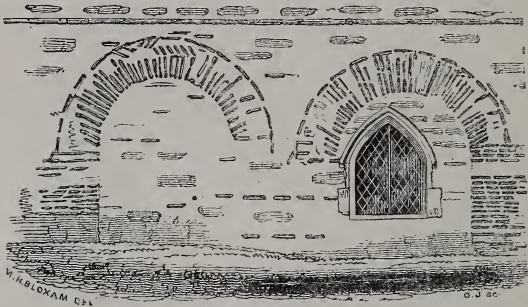
The presumed remains of churches of early Anglo-

^p Since the drawing for the engraving on the adjoining page was taken, the ancient Roman doorway on the south side, forming the entrance into this tower, has been blocked up by a mass of masonry, so that access to the interior of the structure is cut off, and the constructive features of the doorway are hidden. A wanton act of vandalism it is impossible too strongly to condemn!

^q Vide vignette, p. 1.

^r In the walls of Colchester castle, which is of late Norman work, horizontal layers of Roman brick and stone are alternately interspersed, there is also a wall with several rows of bricks disposed herringbone fashion. This structure exhibits perhaps a greater apparent resemblance to Roman masonry than any other of so late a period, but on close examination and comparison the difference is clearly discernible.

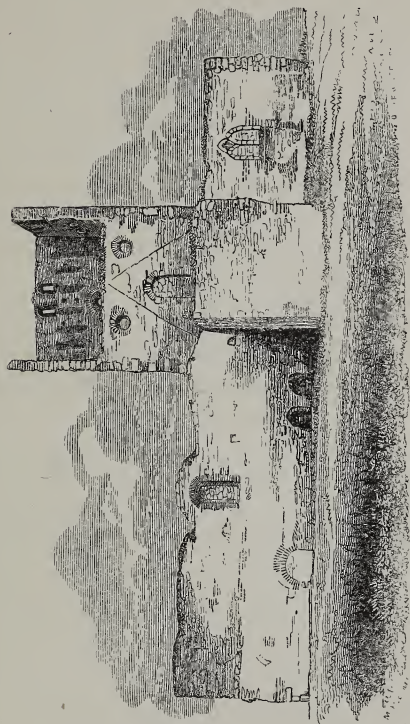
Saxon antiquity, that on a comparative view most nearly approximate the Roman mode of building, consist of the ruined church at Dover Castle, which has often, though erroneously, been ascribed to the Roman era; and a much more perfect edifice, the church at Brixworth, Northamptonshire. The church



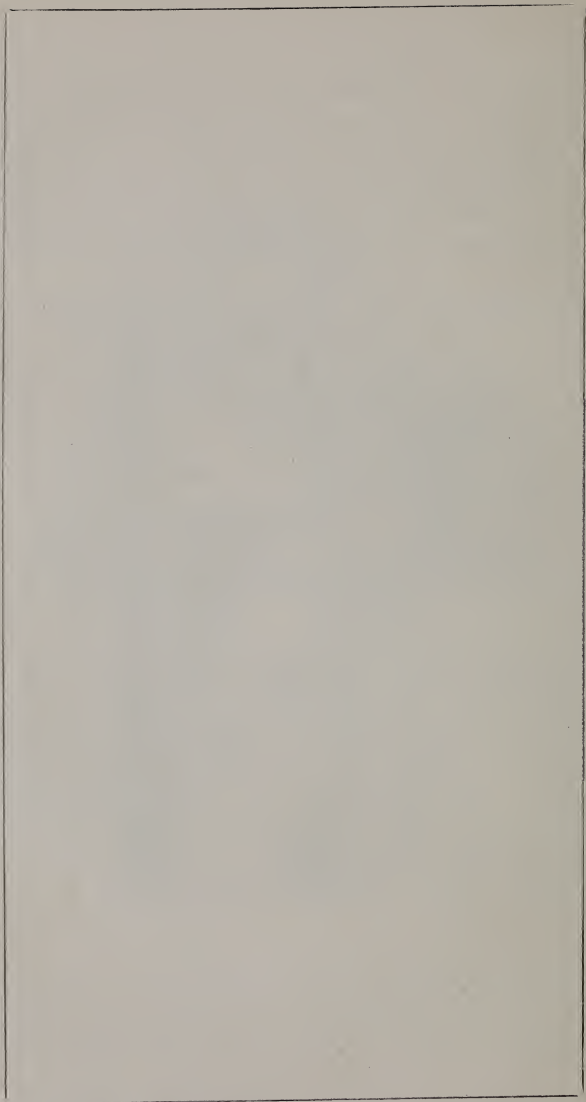
Arches at Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire.

within the precincts of Dover Castle presents features of early work approximating Roman, in a portal and window-arches formed of brickwork, which seem to have been copied from those in the Roman tower adjoining; in the walls also much Roman brick is used, but they have no such regular horizontal layers as Roman masonry displays. The most ancient portions of this church may be referred to the middle of the seventh century.^s

^s Eadbald, King of Kent, who died A. D. 640, was probably the founder. The shell only remains; it consists of a nave and chancel with north and south transepts, having a large square tower at the intersection; there is no staircase in the tower. It is difficult to ascertain satisfactorily whether it is an Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman struc-



Ruined Church, Dover Castle.



The church of Brixworth is perhaps the most complete specimen existing of the early Anglo-Saxon era: it has had aisles separated from the nave by single soffitted semicircular arches constructed of Roman bricks, with wide joints; these arches spring from square and plain massive piers with simple abaci intervening; many of the doorways and window arches are also chiefly formed of bricks, which appear to have been taken from some preexisting Roman edifice near the site of the church, and many Roman bricks are worked up in the walls, in no regular order, however, but indiscriminately, as in that at Dover Castle. There is fair recorded evidence, which will be presently noticed, to support the inference that this is a structure of the latter part of the seventh century.

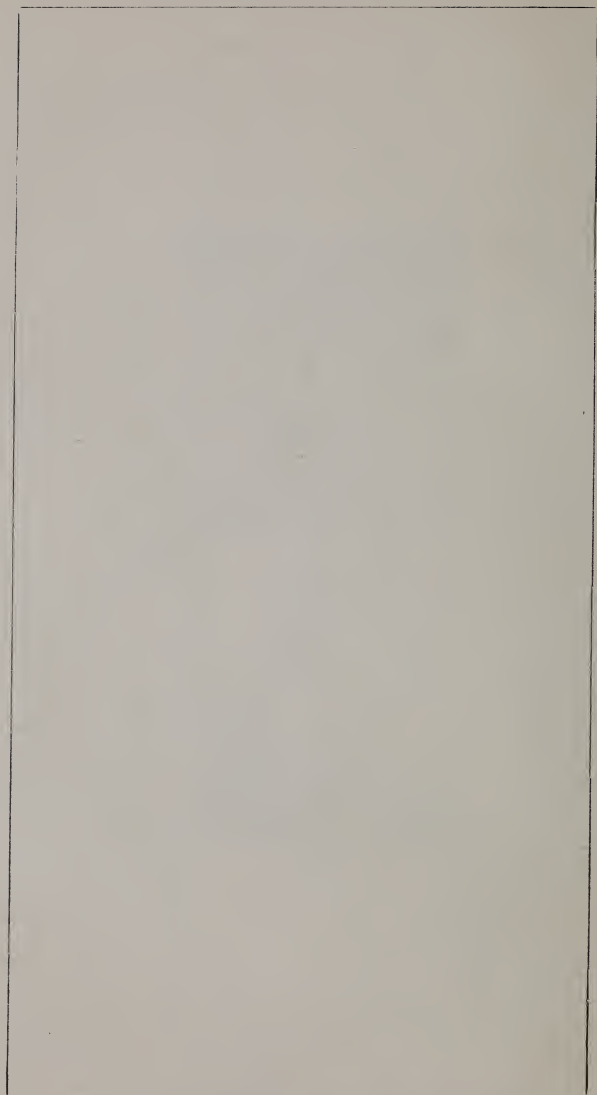
In most of the churches which contain vestiges of presumed Anglo-Saxon masonry we find the latter

ture, as it contains details which are common to both those styles. In the west wall is a small semicircular-headed window, the arch of which springs from a plain square-edged impost of two members, the one projecting over the other, similar to the imposts of an Anglo-Saxon triple window in the east wall of the tower of Brixworth church, and to a string-course in the same church of which a wood-cut is given. The east and west arches of the tower are semicircular, and, with the jambs are entirely composed of brick, with the exception of a few courses of stone below the imposts, and a single stone in the crown of the arch as a key-stone. The imposts are rudely moulded, and in some respects resemble Anglo-Saxon, in others Anglo-Norman detail. The jambs are three feet six inches thick, and in the west wall of the tower the arch is recessed. Some of the windows of the tower are semicircular-headed, with jambs straight-sided and without any splay. The tower also contains small circular windows which are splayed both externally as well as internally, these windows are constructed of Roman brick. Within the last century the east and other windows in this church, which were of comparatively late insertion, have been entirely removed and filled up with masonry.

generally discernible by certain peculiar features in construction ; for the walls, which are now commonly covered on the exterior with a coating of stucco or plaster, were chiefly formed of rubble or rag-stone, having *long* and *short* blocks of ashlar work, or hewn stone, disposed at the angles in alternate courses, so as to form a tie or bond to the rubble work. We also see projecting a few inches from the surface of the wall, and running up vertically, narrow ribs or square edged strips of stone, bearing from their position a rude resemblance to pilasters ; and these strips are generally composed of long and short pieces of stone placed alternately. A plain stringcourse of the same description of square-edged rib or strip-work, often runs horizontally along the walls of Anglo-Saxon masonry, and this sometimes served as a basement on which the vertical ribs were set, and sometimes as a string up to which they were carried and beneath which they finished. The towers of the churches of Earl's Barton and Barnack, Northamptonshire, and of one of the churches at Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, are so covered with these narrow projecting strips of stone-work, that the surfaces of the walls appear divided into rudely-formed panels ; a similar disposition of rib-work occurs, though not to so great an extent, on the face of the upper part of the tower of Stowe Church, Northamptonshire : on the tower of St. Benedict's Church, Cambridge ; on the walls of Worth Church in Sussex ; on the upper part of the walls of the chancel of Repton Church, Derbyshire ; on the wall of the chancel of Wing



Tower of Barnack Church, Northamptonshire.



Church, Bedfordshire: on the walls of Corhampton Church, Hants; and on the walls of the nave and north transept of Stanton Lacey Church, Salop. At Sompting Church, Sussex, a semi-cylindrical rib is carried vertically up the face of the upper portion of the tower.^t

Of the disposition of long and short blocks of ashlar masonry set in alternate courses at the angles of walls, and thus denominated "long and short work," instances occur at the angles of the chancel of North Burcombe Church, Wiltshire; at the angles of the nave and chancel of Wittering Church, Northamptonshire; at the western angles of the nave of Green's Norton Church, in the same county; at the angles of the towers of St. Benedict's Church, Cambridge; of St. Michael's Church, Oxford; of Sompting Church, Sussex; and of the towers of Earl's Barton, Barton-upon-Humber, and Barnack. The latest instance, perhaps, of this peculiar description of work is found in the angles of the nave and chancel of Daglingworth Church, Gloucestershire, which is curious from the intermixture it presents of Early Norman and presumed Anglo-Saxon detail. In many churches the features of long and short work are apparently concealed by the coating of stucco or plaster which covers the whole external face of the wall. This is probably the case with regard to the towers of Lavendon Church, and of Caversfield Church, Bucks; of Clap-

^t Vide vignette, p. 32. In 1762, the roof or spire which surmounts this tower was reduced in height twenty-five feet.—Dallaway and Cartwright's Sussex.

ham Church, Bedfordshire; of Wooton-Wawen Church, Warwickshire; and of Brigstock and Stowe Churches, Northamptonshire. In the church of Brixworth, and in the south wall of the chancel of that at Jarrow, Durham, which is probably a vestige of the original Anglo-Saxon church founded in the seventh century, no appearance of long and short work can be traced.

Herring-bone masonry, practised by the Normans as well as by the Romans, occurs also occasionally in Anglo-Saxon work, and is to be found in the tower of Brixworth Church; a large portion of this kind of masonry is to be found in the narrow but elevated causeway which forms the approach, apparently the original one, to the mound raised A.D. 914. on which the castle of Tamworth stands.

The doorways of the Anglo-Saxon style are either semicircular, or triangular-arched headed, but the former are more common. In those which are apparently the most ancient, the voussoirs, or semicircular-arched heads, are faced with large flat bricks or tiles, closely resembling Roman work. Doorways of this description are found in the old church, Dover Castle; in the church of Brixworth, Northamptonshire; and on the south



Brixworth.

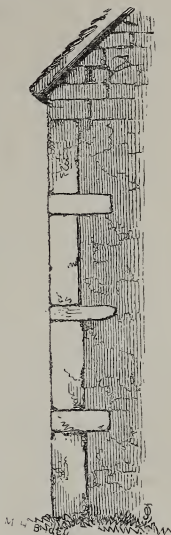
LONG AND SHORT WORK.



Earl's Barton Church.

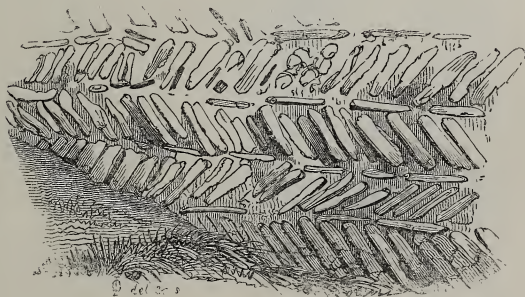


Sompting Church.

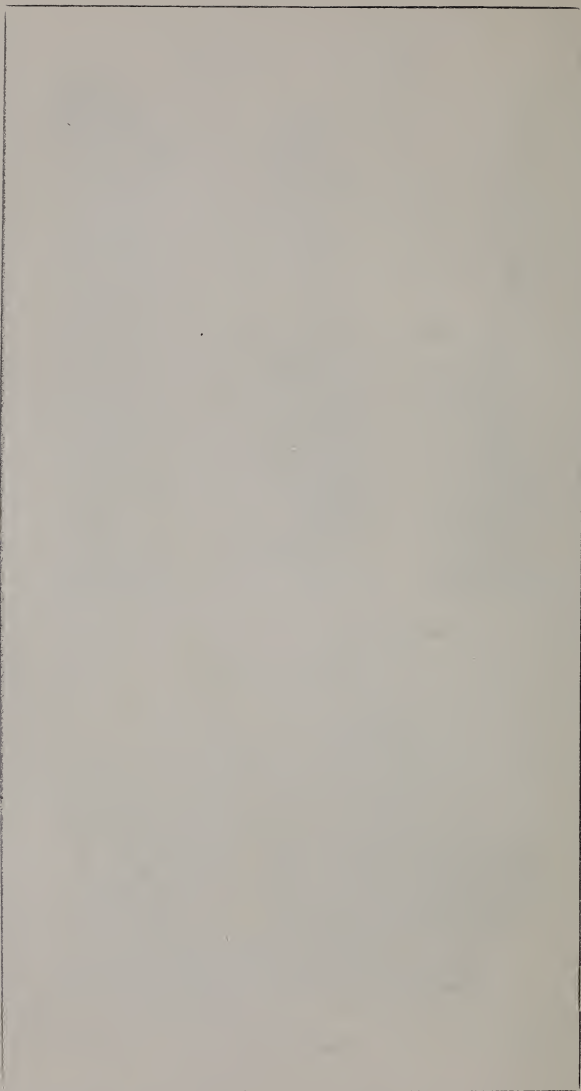


Burcombe Church

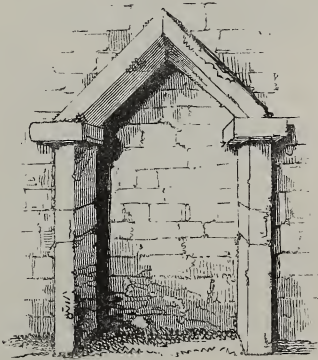
HERRINGBONE WORK.



Tamworth Castle.



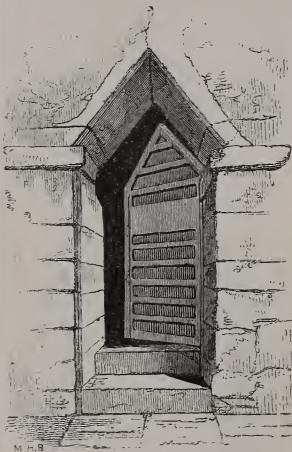
side of Brytford Church, Wiltshire. The doorways, however, most frequently met with in Anglo-Saxon remains are of simple yet peculiar construction, semi-circular-headed, and formed entirely of stone without any admixture of brick; the jambs are square-edged, and sometimes composed of two long blocks placed upright with a short block between them; the arched head of the doorway is plain, springing from square projecting impost blocks, the under edges of which are sometimes bevelled or left square. This description of doorway is finished above with a kind of arch or hood of rib-work, projecting from the face of the wall with strips of pilaster rib-work continued down to the ground; sometimes this hood or arch springs from plain block imposts, or from strips of square-edged rib-work disposed horizontally, and the jambs are occasionally constructed of long and short work. Such doorways, exhibiting a general similarity of design, and having more or less the features above noticed, though differing in some respects from each other, are pre-



Recess in Barnack Church.

served on the south side of the towers of St. Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber, and of Barnack

Church; on the west side of the tower of Earl's Barton Church, where the imposts of the doorway are rudely ornamented with a kind of fluted work; in the north and south walls of the tower of Wooton-Wawen Church, Warwickshire; in the east wall of the tower of Stowe Church, Northamptonshire; on the north side of the nave of Brytford Church, Wilts; also in the west wall of the tower of Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire; and on the north side of the nave of Stanton Lacey Church, Salop^u. Over this last doorway is the simple but expressive symbol of the cross.

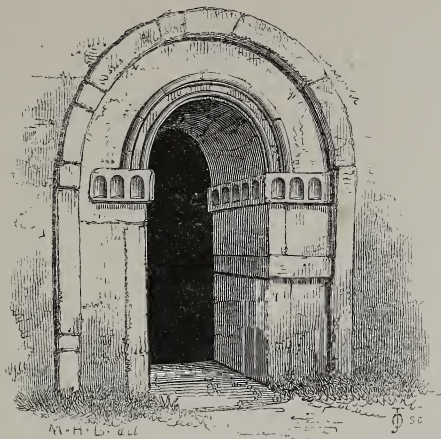


Doorway in Brigstock

Triangular-headed doorways, arched recesses and panels, which sometimes occur in Anglo-Saxon architecture, are constructed in a very rude manner of two or more long blocks of stone placed slantingly, or inclined one towards the other, thus forming a straight-lined triangular-headed arch; the lower ends of these stones sometimes rest on plain projecting imposts which surmount other blocks composing the jambs. In the west wall of the tower of Brigstock Church is a triangular-arched doorway of this kind,

^u See Plate, p. 69.

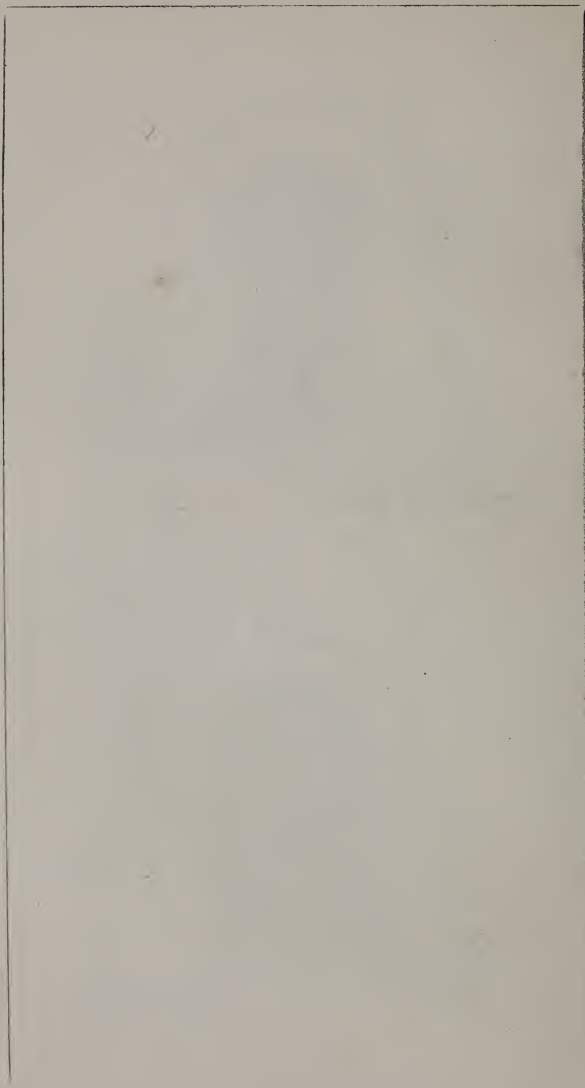
ANGLO-SAXON DOORWAYS.



Earl's Barton Church.

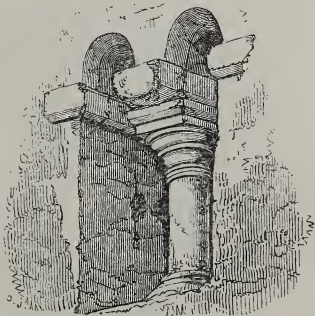


St. Peter's Church, Barton-upon-Humber.



forming the entrance into the curious cylindrical-shaped turret attached to the tower, and apparently designed for a staircase to the belfry. A triangular-headed arched recess occurs in the interior of the tower of Barnack Church, and on the exterior of the same tower is a panel of similar shape. Triangular-headed windows are also to be found. The arch thus shaped is not, however, peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon period, but may be traced, although less rude, in most if not in all the subsequent styles.

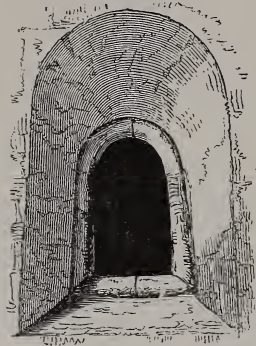
The windows of this style are of singular construction, and differ from those of Norman work. The belfry windows are generally found to consist of two semicircular-headed lights divided by a kind of rude balluster shaft of peculiar character, the entasis of which is sometimes encircled with rude annulated mouldings; this shaft supports a plain oblong impost or abacus, which extends through the thickness of the wall, or nearly so, and from this, one side of the arch of each light springs. These double windows sometimes appear beneath a hood or arch of pilaster rib-work, and some-



Double Window, Wyckham Church, Berks

times without. Double windows thus divided appear in the belfry stories of the church towers of Monks-

wearmouth, Durham; St. Michael, Oxford; St. Be-

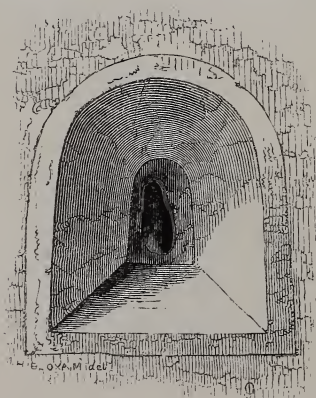


Anglo-Saxon Single-light Window,
Tower of Wyckham Church, Berks.

nedict, Cambridge; St. Peter, Barton-upon-Humber; Wyckham, Berks; Sompting, Sussex; St. Mary junior, Bishophill, York; and of Northleigh, Oxfordshire.

In the belfry of the tower of Earl's Barton Church are windows of five or six lights, the divisions between which are formed by these curious balluster shafts;

and in the east wall of the tower of Brixworth Church is a window or opening into the nave of three lights divided by balluster shafts.

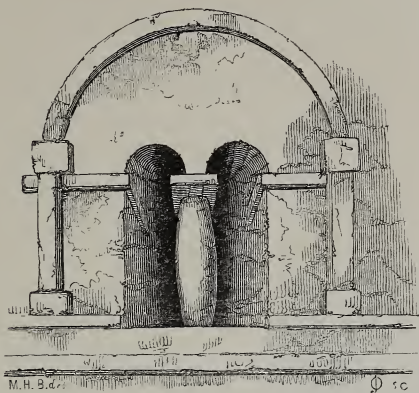


Window, Caversfield Church, Bucks.

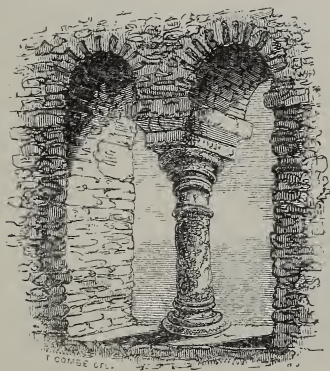
At Monkswearmouth and at St. Mary junior, York, the double belfry windows are comprized within a hooded arch and jambs of pilaster rib-work. The semicircular-headed single-light window of this style is distinguished commonly from those

of the Norman style by the double or counter splay of

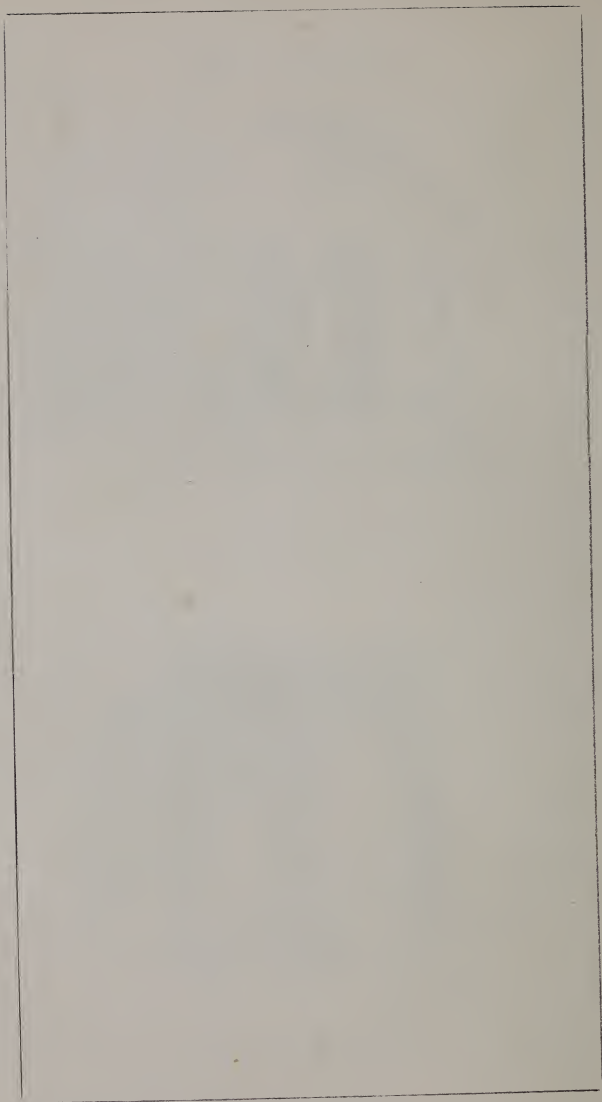
ANGLO-SAXON WINDOWS



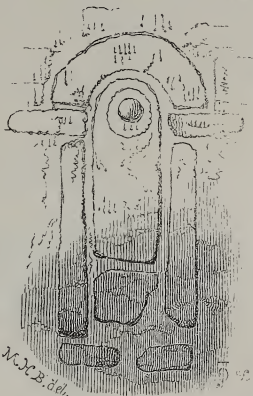
Window, Monkswearmouth



Window, Wyckham Church, Berks

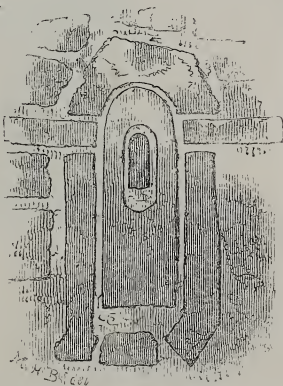


the jambs, the spaces between which spread or increase in width outwardly as well as inwardly, the narrowest part of the window being placed on the centre of the thickness of the wall; whereas the jambs of the windows in the Norman style have only a single splay, and the narrowest part of the window is set even with the external face of the wall, or nearly so. Single-light windows splayed externally occur in the



Jarrow.

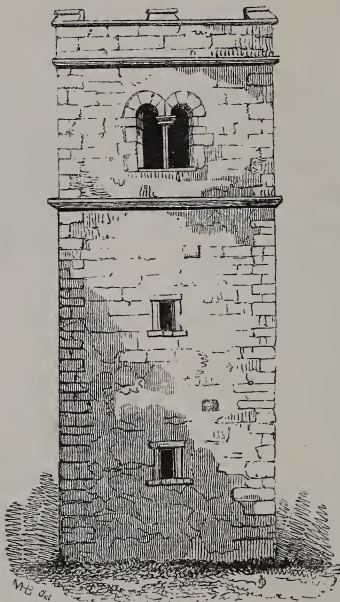
west walls of the towers of Wyckham Church, Berks; Stowe Church, Northamptonshire; Caversfield Church, Buckinghamshire; Woodstone Church, Huntingdonshire;^x on the north and south sides of the chancel of Tichborne Church, Hants; and on the north side of the chancel of Clapham Church, Bedfordshire; these are covered with



Jarrow.

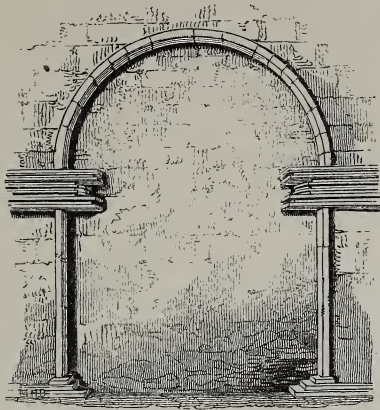
x This tower with, I believe, the exception of a small portion of the walling, has been recently taken down and rebuilt.

rough plastering. Windows without a splay occur in the tower of Lavendon Church, Bucks. Rude single-light windows, blocked up with masonry, appear in the south wall of the chancel of Jarrow Church, and are apparently of an age coeval with that of venerable

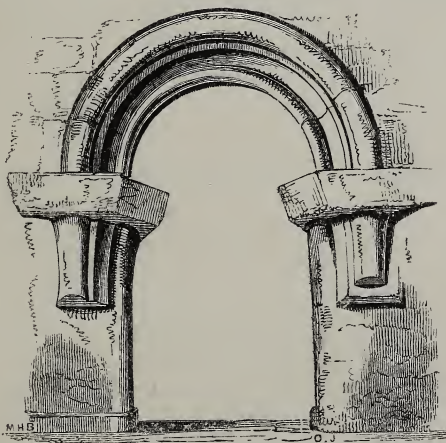


Tower of St. Benedict's Church, Lincoln.

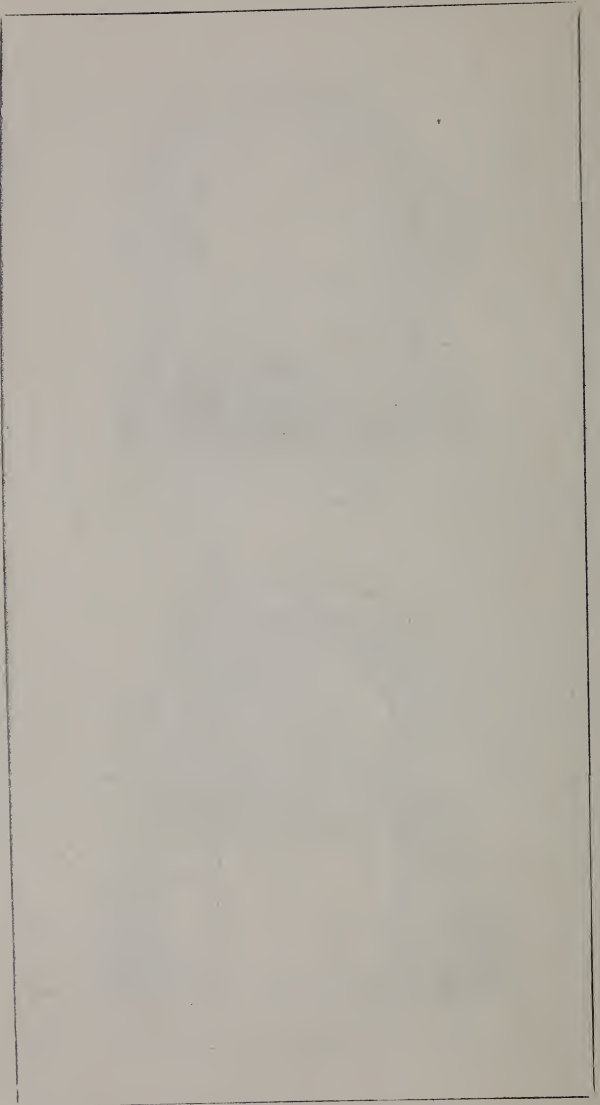
Bede. Small square, or rude oblong shaped apertures are sometimes met with, as in the tower of St. Benedict's Church, Lincoln, in the tower of Monkswearmouth Church, and in that of St. Mary junior, Bishophill, York. Triangular-headed windows are to



Tower Arch, Barnack Church, Northamptonshire.

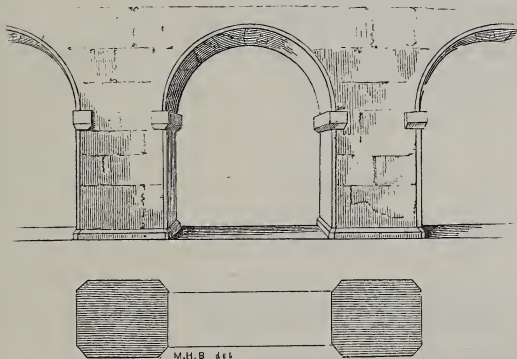


Chancel Arch, Wittering Church, Northamptonshire.



be found in the tower of the old church, Barton-upon-Humber; and in the towers of the churches of Sompting and Deerhurst.

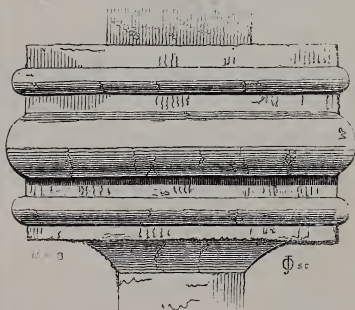
The arches which separate the nave from the tower, chancel, and aisles, and sustain the clerestory walls, are very plain, and consist of a single sweep or soffit only, without any sub-arch, as in the Norman style; they spring from square piers, with a plain abacus or impost intervening, which has sometimes the under edge chamfered, and sometimes left quite plain. Arches of this description occur on each side of the nave at Brixworth Church; on both sides of the nave of Wing Church, Bucks; between the nave and



Anglo-Saxon Arches, St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's, A. D. 941.

chancel of Clapham Church, Beds; between the tower and nave and chancel of Wooten Wawen Church; between the tower and nave of Woodstone Church; and between the nave and chancel of Wyckham

Church. The arches in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's, which divide the nave from the aisles, have their edges slightly chamfered. There are also arches with single soffits, which have over them a kind of hood, similar to that over doorways, of square-edged rib-work, projecting a few inches from the face of the wall, carried round the arch, and either dying into the impost, or continued down to the ground. The chancel arch of Worth Church, of Corhampton Church, and of Wooten Wawen Church, and arches at Brigstock and Barnack, St. Benedict, Cambridge, and the chancel arch, Barrow Church, Salop, are of this description. Sometimes the arch is exceedingly small; the chancel arch at Wooten Wawen is only four feet eight inches in width, and that between the tower and the nave is only six feet nine inches and a half wide. Some arches have round or semicylindrical mouldings rudely worked on the face, as in

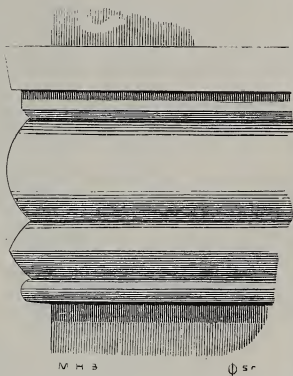


Impost, Corhampton

the chancel arch of Wittering Church; or under or attached to the soffit, as at the churches of Sompting and St. Botolph, Sussex. Some of the projecting impost blocks

from which the arches spring are, like the common stringcourse, square-edged and perfectly plain, as

those of the chancel arches of Wittering and Corhampton, some are similar to the common Norman abacus, the under edge being chamfered, as those of the doorways of the churches of St. Peter, Barton-upon-Humber, and of Stanton Lacey; and some impost blocks are moulded, as at the churches of Corhampton, St. Benedict, Cambridge, and Barnack. Rudely sculptured impost blocks also sometimes occur, as at Sompting and St. Botolph; and animals sculptured in low relief appear at the springing of the hood over the arch in the tower of St. Benedict's Church, Cambridge.

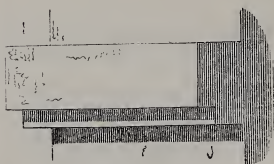


Impost, St Benedict's, Cambridge.

We are informed by cotemporaneous authority that the Anglo-Saxon builders used occasionally to construct crypts beneath some of their most famous churches; and there are still some subterraneous vaults, not easily accessible, the presumed remains of bishop Wilfred's work, of the latter part of the seventh century, underneath the conventual churches of Ripon and Hexham; and a portion of a crypt beneath York Cathedral, not that generally seen which is of late Norman work, is also supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon era. The crypt beneath the chancel of Repton Church, Derbyshire, is perhaps the most perfect

specimen existing of a crypt in the Anglo-Saxon style, and of a stone vaulted roof sustained by four piers of singular character, slender and cylindrical, with a spiral band or moulding round each, and the entasis exhibiting that peculiar swell we find on the balluster shafts of Anglo-Saxon belfry windows; the vaulting, which is without diagonal groins, bears a greater similarity to Roman than to Norman vaulting, and the crypt was entered through the church by means of two winding passages.

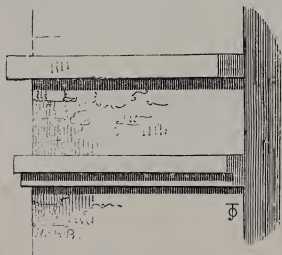
We often meet, in buildings of this style, a horizontal



Brixworth

square-edged stringcourse, and sometimes a double one of this kind occurs, the upper part projecting over the lower, as on the north side of the chan-

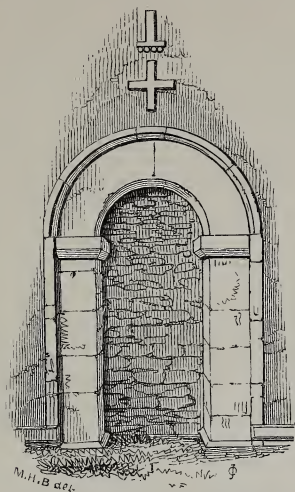
cel of Brixworth Church, and round the crypt of Repton church. The abaci of the Anglo-Saxon piers in Wing Church project under the soffits of the arches in three gradations, like a plain triple square-edged



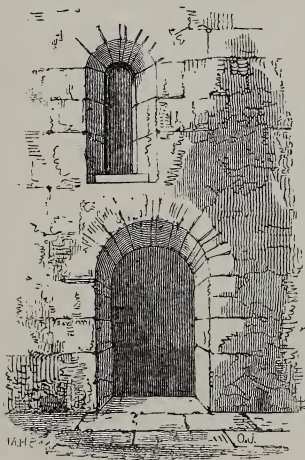
Repton

stringcourse. Besides these plain projecting strings we occasionally meet with mouldings of a semicylindrical or

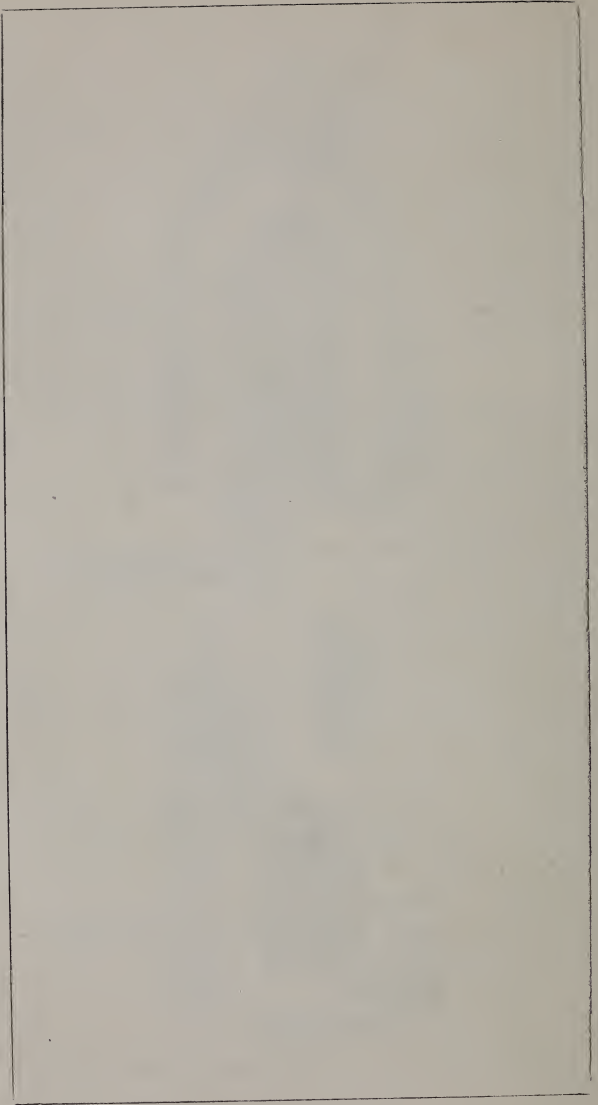
roll-like form on the face or under the soffit of an arch,



Doorway, Stanton Lacey Church, Salop



Anglo-Saxon Doorway and Window, interior of Brigstock Church.



which are sometimes continued down the sides of the jambs or piers. A band or frieze of sculptured work, now completely weather-worn, occurs along the lower part of the tower of Monkswearmouth Church. Foliage, knot-work, and other rudely sculptured detail, are found in the tower of Barnack Church; and some rude sculptures appear on the tower arch of St. Benedict's Church, Cambridge, and over the arch of the tower at Deerhurst Church. The plain and simple cross of the Greek form is represented in relief over a doorway at Stanton Lacey Church, and over windows in the tower of Earl's Barton Church.

The Anglo-Saxon churches appear to have differed in plan, which was often dependent on the size, as much as the churches of later ages, but we have now few examples remaining from which the complete ground-plan can be traced; that of Worth Church, Sussex, is perhaps the most perfect: the original foundation does not appear to have been disturbed, although insertions of windows of later date have been made in the walls of the superstructure. It is planned in the form of a cross, consisting of a nave with transepts and a chancel terminating at the east end with a semicircular apsis. Recent discoveries have also enabled us to ascertain the original ground-plan of Brixworth Church, an edifice of the seventh century, which consisted of a tower at the west end with a kind of semicircular turret attached to the west side, a nave, north and south aisles very narrow, and a chancel terminating like that at Worth, with a semicircular apsis. From existing Anglo-Saxon remains at Wing

Church we find a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel with a polygonal apsis at the east end. The church of St. Michael at St. Alban's, a structure of the tenth century, had aisles ; so also had Repton Church. The east end of the chancel in the latter structure is rectangular ; such is also the case with the chancel of Wittering Church, and of North Burcombe Church. Clapham Church appears to have consisted of a tower at the west end, nave and chancel ; Wittering Church, of a nave and chancel ; Deerhurst Church, of a tower at the west end, nave and chancel. The towers of Anglo-Saxon churches, of which there are several remaining, are generally placed at the west end, though sometimes, as at Wooten Waven, they occur between the chancel and nave, and at Barton-upon Humber between the nave and a small building westward of the tower. An original staircase has not yet been found in the interior of any. The rude stone staircase in the semicircular adjunct to the tower of Brixworth Church is apparently Anglo-Saxon, and the only instance we have. The staircase in the semicircular adjunct to the tower of Brigstock Church is a wooden appendage.

Exclusive of the external evidence^y afforded by

y On one of the coins of Edward, son of Alfred, who began to reign A. D. 901, we find represented a building with a tower of two stories surmounted by a high roof. On another coin of this monarch is the representation of a building or tower with two tiers of semicircular arches, the one much above the other, the design of which bears a resemblance to the buildings which appear on some of the coins of Constantine. These however are too minute for any kind of comparison with supposed structures of that age still existing. On referring to various Anglo-Saxon MSS. we find buildings rudely delineated, but still exhibiting

existing remains of presumed Anglo-Saxon masonry, which display many features totally different to those of Anglo-Norman work, there is documentary evidence to corroborate the statement that several of the churches, which have been noticed as containing portions of Anglo-Saxon architecture, were built during the era to which such remains have been ascribed. A probable inference may be deduced from the ancient chronicles of the monastery of Dover, that the ruined church near the castle was founded by Eadbald, king of Kent^z, about the middle of the seventh century. Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, alludes to a church at Lincoln, erected early in the seventh century by Blecca, governor of that city; and it is not improbable that the tower of St. Benedict's,^a judging from its rudeness and apparent antiquity, may be a part of the structure mentioned by that venerable author^b. The tower of

features corresponding with those in vestiges of presumed Anglo-Saxon architecture. In the illustrated paraphrase of Cædmon, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and conjectured to have been written circa A. D. 1000, various architectural details and forms appear, amongst these are specimens of *Long* and *Short* work, arches both semicircular and straight-lined or triangular-headed, moulded balluster shafts, plain graduated footings or bases to piers, resembling those of the tower arch at Barnack church; and projecting and graduated impostes or capitals resembling some at Wing church. We also meet with towers delineated with pyramidal shaped roofs with overhanging eaves, and with the weathercock on the summit. Some of the details from drawings in this MS. are given in the annexed page. If the early illustrated MSS. of a date prior to the middle of the eleventh century, preserved in our various college and cathedral as well as our public libraries, could be carefully examined, and tracings of the architectural details taken from the drawings they contain, much light might be thrown on this interesting branch of research.

z Lelandi Collectanea, vol. iii. p. 50.

a See plate, p. 62.

b Lelandi Collectanea, lib. ii. cap. 16.

the church of Monkswearmouth, Durham, is Anglo-Saxon work, and apparently part of the original church erected by Benedict Biscopius, A.D. 676.^c The south wall of the chancel of Jarrow Church, Durham, exhibits features of early Anglo-Saxon work in three semicircular-headed windows, rudely constructed of stones without mouldings, now blocked up; and if this portion of it is part of the original structure founded by Benedict Biscopius, A.D. 681,^c it is very interesting from being coeval with the age of Bede, whose life was chiefly passed in the retirement of the monastery attached to this church. The most ancient portion of the crypt beneath York Cathedral may possibly be part of the new church erected by Archbishop Egbert, about the middle of the eighth century, after the destruction by fire, A.D. 741, of a prior building.^d From the work of Hugo,^e a monk of Peterborough, it appears that a small suffragan monastery was built at Brixworth, then called *Brikelesworth*, by Cuthbald, second abbot of Medeshamsted, about the year 680. The ancient churches of Ripon and Hexham, some remains of which are considered to exist in the vaults under the present structures, are recorded to have been erected by Wilfrid, bishop of York, at the close of the seventh century.^f At Repton a convent existed in the middle of the seventh century^g, which was destroyed by the

c Bede's Lives of the Abbots of Monkswearmouth.

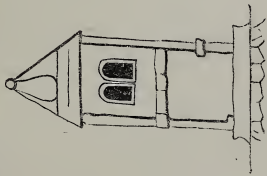
d Alcuin. de Pontific. et Sanctis Eccl. Ebor.—Gale XV Scriptores.

e Quoted by Leland, vide p. 73. ante.

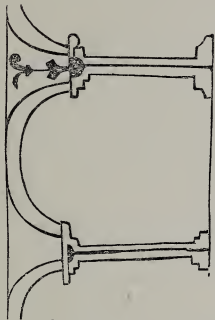
f Eddii vita Wilfridi, cap. xvii.

g Monasticon, vol. i. p. 88.

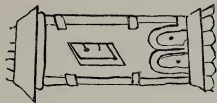
Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Architecture, from drawings in MS. of Cædmon's Paraphrase, written circa A. D. 1000. in the Bodleian Library.



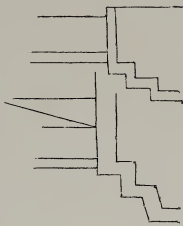
Tower.



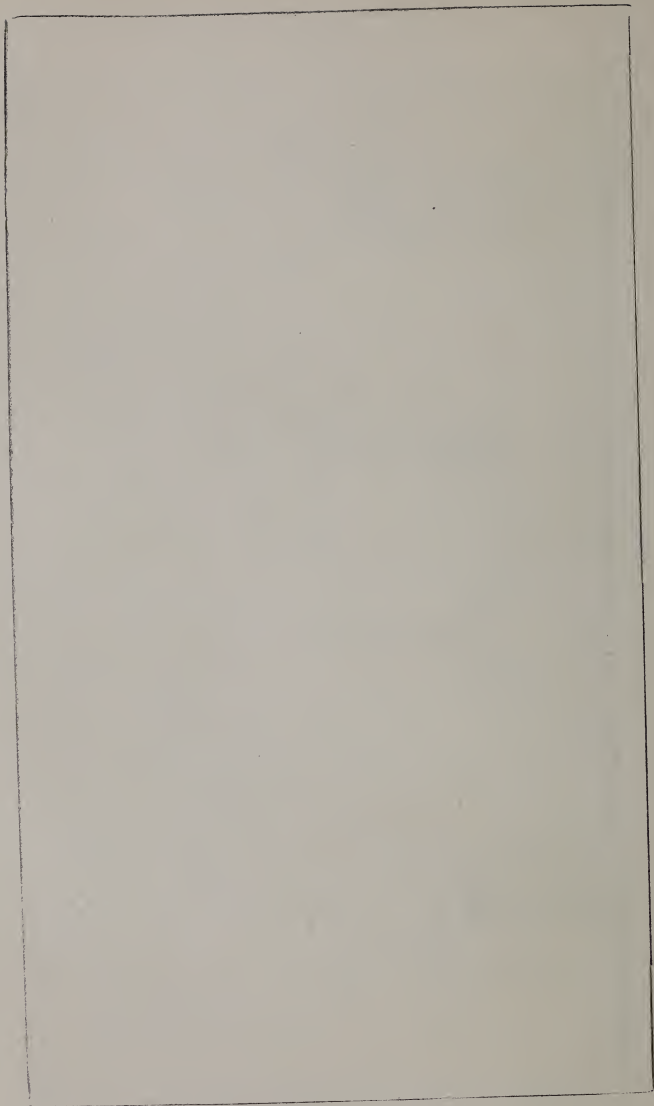
Arch.



Long and Short Work.



Footings.



Danes, who wintered there A. D. 875. The crypt and chancel of the present church is supposed to be part of the ancient Anglo-Saxon church. At Deerhurst, near Tewkesbury, a small monastery was founded in the Anglo-Saxon era,^h to which period the tower and demolished chancel of the present church may be ascribed. The church of St. Michael at St. Alban's is stated by Matthew Paris to have been erected by Ulsinus, abbot of that monastery, A. D. 948. The tower of the church of Bosham, Sussex, is so constructed as to leave little doubt of its being the same church that was entered by Harold. There are probably many other vestiges of Anglo-Saxon architecture still preserved in churches, which have hitherto escaped observation;ⁱ and this is not to be wondered at from

h Lelandi Collectanea, vol. i. p. 97.

i The following is a list of churches which have been visited and examined by the author, and referred to in this chapter, as containing vestiges, detailed below, of presumed Anglo-Saxon architecture.

Barrow, Salop; Chancel Arch.

Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire; Tower and building west of it.

St. Benedict's, Cambridge; Tower.

St. Benedict's, Lincoln; Tower.

St. Botolph, Sussex; Chancel Arch.

Brigstock, Northamptonshire; Tower and Staircase on west side.

Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

Burcombe North, Wilts; east wall of Chancel.

Brytford, Wilts; North and South Doorways.

Caversfield, Bucks; Tower.

Clapham, Bedfordshire; Tower and Chancel.

Dover; Church near the Castle, now in ruins.

Deerhurst, Gloucestershire; Tower and remains of Chancel.

Daglingworth, Gloucestershire; Nave and Chancel, (doubtful).

Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire; Tower.

Green's Norton, Northamptonshire; west end of Nave.

Hexham, Durham; Crypt, (now hardly accessible.)

Jarrow, Durham; south wall of Chancel.

the coats of plaster and rough cast, which in many instances are spread over the surface of the masonry, and thus conceal its rude yet peculiar features and construction, which is entirely the case with regard to Kingsbury Church, Middlesex. But, comparatively speaking, examples of this style are rarely to be met with; this may be partly accounted for by the recorded fact, that in the repeated incursions of the Danes during the ninth and tenth centuries, most of the Anglo-Saxon monasteries and churches were set on fire and destroyed; as well as by the custom which prevailed in the twelfth and following centuries of rebuilding from the very foundation in the style of the

Kingsbury, Middlesex.

Lavendon, Bedfordshire; Tower.

St. Michael's, Oxford; Tower.

St. Michael's, St. Alban's, Herts; Nave.

Monkswearmouth, Durham; Tower.

Northleigh, Oxon; Tower.

Repton, Derbyshire; Crypt, Chancel, and part of Nave.

Stowe, Northamptonshire; Tower.

Stanton Lacey, Salop; Nave and North Transept.

Sompting, Sussex; Tower.

Stretton, Gloucestershire; North Doorway.

Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire; approach to.

Wing, Bucks; Chancel and part of Nave.

Wittering, Northamptonshire; Nave and Chancel.

Worth, Sussex.

Woodstone, Huntingdonshire; Tower, (now rebuilt.)

Wooten Wawen, Warwickshire; Tower.

Wyckham, Berks; Tower and Chancel Arch.

Wyre Piddle, Worcestershire; Chancel Arch.

York Cathedral; portion of the ancient Crypt.

The following churches, which have not yet been visited by the author, have come under his notice as containing presumed vestiges of Anglo-Saxon architecture. To the "Ecclesiologist," published, until lately, by the Cambridge Camden Society, he is indebted for the names and notices of several, for others, marked * to the fourth edition of the

then existing age, the earlier structures of rude masonry and design.

“Glossary of Architecture,” for those marked † to a paper by Mr. Waller in the journal of the British Archæological Association.

Albury, Surrey.

* Bardsey, Yorkshire.

* Barham, Suffolk.

* Bolam, Northumberland.

Boreham, Essex.

Bosham, Sussex.

* Bremhill, Wilts.

Caburn, Lincolnshire.

Cholsey, Berks.

* Claydon, Suffolk.

Clee, Lincolnshire.

Church Stretton, Salop.

Colchester, Trinity Church, Essex.

Corhampton, Hants.

* Cranmore, Somersetshire.

† Debenham, Suffolk.

Felsted, Essex.

* Gosbeck, Suffolk.

Headbourn Worthy, Hants.

† Hemingstone, Suffolk.

Howe, Norfolk.

Kirkdale, Yorkshire.

Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Yorkshire.

† Leiston, Suffolk.

Miserden, Gloucestershire.

Nettleton, Lincolnshire.

Ropsley, Lincolnshire.

Ripon, Yorkshire.

Rothwell, Lincolnshire.

* Shillington, Lincolnshire.

Somerford Keynes, Gloucestershire.

Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey.

Swallow, Lincolnshire.

* Swanscombe, Kent.

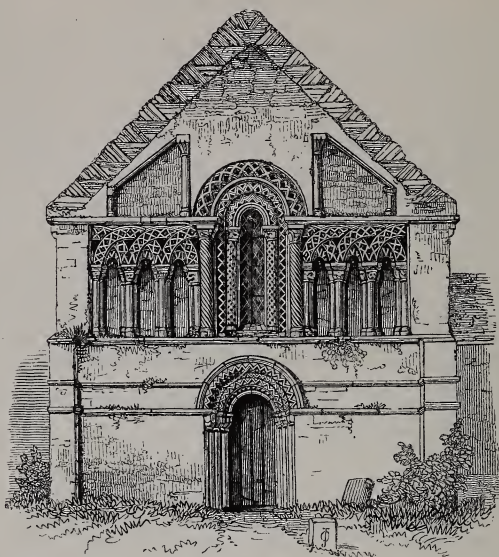
Tichborne, Hants.

Tintagel, Cornwall.

Waith, Lincolnshire.

Wittingham, Northumberland.

York, Church of St. Mary, jun., Bishophill.



Castle Rising, Norfolk.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN STYLE.

WITH the invasions of Sweyn and Canute, early in the eleventh century, the ravages of the Danes in this country may be said to have ceased, and instead of the continued scenes of devastation forcibly portrayed by the annalists of the two preceding centuries, times of comparative tranquillity ensued in which the sanctuaries of religion were no longer subject, as before,

to be plundered and burnt. At this epoch also the expectation of the destruction of the world, at the expiration of a thousand years from the first advent of our Lord, which notion, as the close of the tenth century approached, had become prevalent amongst many,^k having proved unfounded, many churches, which had in consequence of that belief been suffered to fall to decay, were repaired, and a new impulse was given to the erection of others.

The accession of Canute, A. D. 1017, to the sovereignty of this realm, was a circumstance favourable to the interests of the church, for in the course of a peaceful reign he repaired many monasteries which had been left in ruins by his countrymen, built several churches, founded a monastery at Bury in honour of St. Edmund, obtained at Rome certain immunities in favour of the English Church, and enacted laws for the due practice of religious observances.¹

Edward the Confessor, who ascended the throne on the deaths of Harold and Hardicanute, the successors of Canute, was also a great benefactor to the monasteries, and the quiet of his reign, uninterrupted by invasion from abroad, proved highly conducive to the increase of ecclesiastical structures. The abbey church at Westminster, rebuilt by this monarch, A. D. 1065, just before his death, is described by Matthew Paris

^k This opinion is said to have been first promulgated by one Bernard, a hermit of Thuringia, about A. D. 960, and to have pervaded every rank of society throughout Europe. Vide Waddington's History of the Church, and authorities there quoted.

¹ William of Malmesbury *de gestis Regum Anglorum*, Lib. ij. cap. xi.

and William of Malmesbury, as having been designed and constructed in a novel style of architecture, and as furnishing an example after which many churches were subsequently built.^m Leofric, Earl of Mercia, one of the most powerful of Edward's nobles, in conjunction with his countess, Godiva, founded many monasteries; the most important was that at Coventry, in the church of which, afterwards a cathedral, the bodies of himself and his countess were interred.ⁿ

Of the church built by Edward the Confessor at Westminster, a crypt of early Anglo-Norman work under the present edifice, or buildings attached to it, may possibly have formed a part;^o but Leofric's church at Coventry has long since been demolished, and so effectually, that no existing vestige of the original structure is apparent, and a small fragment only of the cathedral erected on the same site. But the church of Stow in Lincolnshire, which, though founded at an earlier period, he is said to have rebuilt,^p still exhibits marks of early Norman work.

On the death of Edward the Confessor, William,

^m Defunctus autem Rex beatissimus in crastino sepultus est Londini, in Ecclesia, quam ipse novo compositionis genere construxerat, a qua post multi Ecclesias construentes, exemplum adepti, opus illud expensis æmulabantur sumptuosis.—Matt. Paris. See also William of Malmesbury de gestis Regum, Lib. ij. cap. 13.

ⁿ Ibid. He is described as *in Dei rebus munificus*.

^o I have not had an opportunity of personally examining this crypt, and can only speak of it from engraved representations.

^p Lefricus quoque Consul nobilissimus Cestriæ defunctus est eo tempore: cujus uxor Godiva nomine perpetuo digna multa probitate viguit et abbatiam apud Coventre construxit: et auro et argento incomparabiliter ditavit. Construxit etiam ecclesiam Stow sub promontorio Lincolnæ, et multas alias. Hen. Huntingdon. Hist. Lib. vi.

Duke of Normandy, having invaded this country, overthrown Harold, and established himself upon the throne, by his politic regulations so completely secured this kingdom against any predatory incursions of the Danes, that no attempt was afterwards made to repeat those acts of violence and devastation which had long caused great terror and confusion. The external condition of the church was soon raised from its former precarious state, and at the compilation of Doomsday book, and within seventy years from the accession of Canute, the number of churches had so amazingly increased, that no less than seventeen hundred are either explicitly, or by implication, recorded in that survey as being then in existence. The monkish historian had good reason for asserting as the consequence of the conquest, that after the arrival of the Normans, churches were upraised in almost every village, and monasteries were seen to arise in the towns and cities designed in a new style of architecture,^q doubtless meaning that which had been introduced by Edward the Confessor.

In the general arrangement of the large Anglo-Norman conventual churches, we find them disposed in the form of a cross with a low tower rising at the intersection between the transepts, nave, and choir; the latter sometimes terminated with a semicircular apse, as in the cathedrals of Peterborough and Norwich. Appended to some of the large Anglo-Norman

^q Videas ubique in villis Ecclesias, in vicis et urbibus Monasteria novo ædificandi genere consurgere.—William of Malmesbury de gestis Regum, Lib. iij.

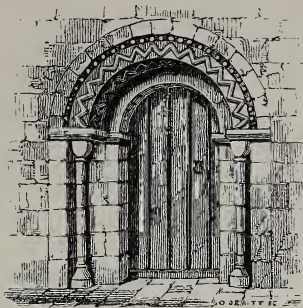
churches are chapels with apsidal eastern terminations. These are either contained within the main body of the church, or, though immediately communicating, mere annexations. At Romsey Church, Hants, are four of these apsidal chapels, two annexed to and lying eastward of the transepts, and the other two contained within the main walls at the angles of the eastern termination. In the cathedrals of Canterbury, Norwich, and Gloucester, and in the abbey church, Tewkesbury, are several of these apsidal-shaped chapels. Aisles were sometimes annexed to the choir as well as to the nave, and when the choir terminated in a semicircular apse, the high altar was placed within the piers so as to leave a space behind it, called the retro-choir, by means of which the whole church might be traversed round in procession on solemn occasions. The altar, however, was not insulated, but affixed to a reredos screen, or wall, which extended between the two easternmost piers. In some instances the west or principal entrance front was flanked by towers, but in general the fronts both of the transepts and nave were flanked by angular turrets or massive buttresses, often surmounted by conical or polygonal-shaped caps or pinnacles. Sometimes, as at Bredon Church, Worcestershire, the Norman pinnacle consists of a plain square pyramidal-shaped capping. The aisles of Norman churches were in general extremely narrow, the south aisle of Brassington Church, Derbyshire, is only four feet six inches in width from the base of the piers to the wall. In small Norman churches without transepts or aisles

the tower was sometimes placed between the chancel and nave, and in some instances provision was made for the addition of transepts at a future period by the construction of pier arches, filled up with masonry, in the north and south walls of the tower. Such is the case at Bucknell Church, Oxfordshire. But the general position of the tower was at the west end. In several instances the church consisted of a nave and chancel only; this is the case with several small Norman churches in Herefordshire, as at Stanford Bishop, Avenbury, Castle Frome, Mathon, and elsewhere, though, to many of these, low towers have been added at a subsequent period to the original foundation. The chancel was sometimes double, and the eastern termination formed by a semicircular apse, which, though attached to, was distinct from, the anterior of the chancel. The semicircular apse at the east end was derived from the recess, or hemicyclium, forming the tribunal of the ancient Basilica, after the plan of which many of the churches were in the fourth century and subsequently designed.

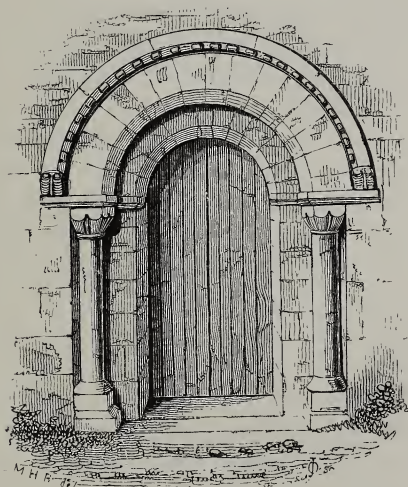
Several small churches in this style still retain the semicircular apse at the east end, and, amongst others, the churches of Kilpeck and Moccas, Herefordshire; East Ham, Essex; Steetly, Derbyshire; and Checkendon, Oxfordshire, have the double chancel terminating in this manner; but many chancels of this style exhibit in their plan the parallelogram with a rectangular termination, as at St. Peter's Church, Oxford; Berkswell Church, Warwickshire; Beaudesert Church, Warwickshire; Kempley Church,

Gloucestershire; Avington Church, Berks; and others.

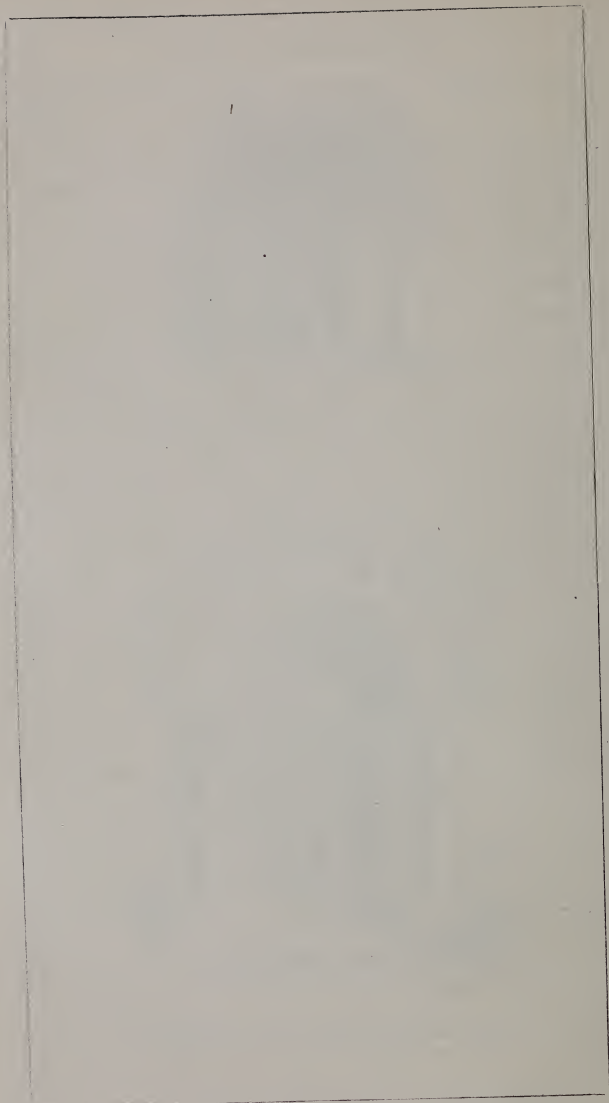
On no portion of their religious structures do the Anglo-Normans appear to have bestowed more pains in adorning and enriching with a profusion of ornamental mouldings and sculpture than on the portals or doorways, and we meet with these in every degree of variety, from extreme plainness to the utmost richness of which Norman ornament and sculpture was capable. We often find plain semicircular-headed doorways with merely a dripstone moulding over the arch, which latter springs from square-edged jambs of plain masonry each supporting a projecting abacus by way of impost, the under edge of which is simply bevelled. We also find many doorways composed of a succession of receding semicircular arches, more or less enriched in the soffits, edges, and faces, with the different sculptured mouldings peculiar to this style, many of which will presently be described, and the members of the archivolt spring alternately from square-edged jambs, with the plain superincumbent abacus impost, and detached shafts in the nooks with capitals. Rich Norman portals are, from the thickness of the wall in which they are inserted, deeply recessed, and have the appearance of being placed within a broad, flat, and shallow projecting buttress. At Malmesbury Abbey Church the portal contains no less than eight concentric arches recessed one within another, which, together with the jambs they spring from, are profusely covered with ornamental mouldings and sculpture. The nook



Norman Doorway, Wolston Church Warwickshire



Norman Doorway, Wyken Church, Warwickshire.



shafts at the sides of these portals vary in number from one to five, and though the generality are plain, some are covered with ornament or sculpture. Sometimes the archivolt members, enriched with mouldings, are continued down the jambs, or sides of the doorway, without break to the ground. Plain square trefoil-headed doorways with merely an horizontal cable moulding over the heads occur in the north and south walls of Mathon Church, Herefordshire.

The semicircular stone, or tympanum, with which the head of the arch of the Norman portal is often filled, is generally covered with rude sculpture in low relief. Scriptural subjects are sometimes represented, as the temptation of our first parents on the tympanum of a Norman doorway at Thurleigh Church, Bedfordshire. Sometimes the subjects are legendary, as a curious and very early sculpture over the south doorway of Fordington Church, Dorsetshire, apparently representing some incident in the story of St. George. The figures, of which there are several, bear a remarkable resemblance, in point of costume, to those in the Bayeux tapestry. The principal figure is on horseback, with a discus round the head, a mantle fastened to the shoulder, and a pryck spur affixed to the right heel; he is represented in the act of spearing, with a lance which bears a pennon at the extremity, a figure, lying prostrate, wearing the conical nasal helme, and bearing a shield; other figures are likewise represented habited in a hawberk and chausses of one piece. The church of Fordington was dedicated to St. George, and was an endowment of Osmund,

bishop of Sarum, to that see, A.D. 1091, to which period the execution of this sculpture may perhaps be assigned. Over the south doorway of Pitsford Church, Northamptonshire, St. George is represented combating the dragon; he is on foot, attired in a tunic, with a sword in his hand, and accompanied by a dog. Sometimes the sculpture on the tympanum was symbolical, and the meaning not very clearly defined; thus in the north doorway of Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, the tympanum is covered with sculptured serpents, fishes, and chimeræ. The figure of our Saviour, in a sitting attitude, holding in His left hand a book, with His right arm and hand upheld, thus placed in allusion to His words, *I am the way, and the truth, and the life, and I am the door, by me if any man enter in he shall be saved*, and circumscribed by that mystical figure the *Vesica piscis*, appears over Norman doorways at Ely Cathedral; Rochester Cathedral; Malmesbury Abbey Church; Elstow Church, Bedfordshire; Water Stratford Church, Buckinghamshire; and Barfreston Church, Kent, and elsewhere. The tympanum of the north doorway, which is Norman, of Preston Church, Gloucestershire, is sculptured with the rude representation of a lamb, the *Agnus Dei*, bearing a cross pattee within a circle. In the tympanum of the north doorway of Upleadon Church, Gloucestershire, the *Agnus Dei* bearing the cross pattee, and encircled by a wreath formed of the cable and pellet moulding, is also sculptured, and on each side of this medallion design is represented an animal apparently intended for a lion in allusion to

the prophetic words, *The Lion shall lie down with the Lamb*. From the similarity of design and execution this and the tympanum at Preston were probably sculptured by the same person. Numerous other sculptures are also to be found on the face of the tympanum, many of which are symbolical.^r Sometimes within the semicircular-headed arch of the doorway, a segmental arch appears, the space between the two being filled with masonry, as on the north side of the chancel of Hampton-in-Arden Church, Warwickshire, and the north doorways of St. Margaret Cliff, and of Guston Church, Kent. The face of the tympanum is occasionally covered with reticulated or scalloped work instead of sculpture, as in doorways of the churches of Bloxham and Newton Purcell, Oxfordshire, and in that of South Weald, Essex. Over some doorways is a semicircular-headed niche containing a sculptured effigy, as over the south doorway of Rouse Lench Church, Worcestershire.

There appears to have been a custom prevailing among the architects who succeeded the Normans, of preserving the doorways of those churches they rebuilt or altered, for doorways in the Anglo-Norman style still exist in many churches, the other portions of which were erected at a much later period, and the reason for this may have proceeded from a laudable

^r In the tympanum of the south doorway of the little Norman church of Moccas, Herefordshire, is sculptured, in rude and low relief, a tree, on each side of which is represented an animal destroying a child, apparently portraying the two bears which slew the children at the command of Elisha.

wish to retain some visible remembrance of the piety of the founder by whom the original work was designed. Thus in the tower of Kenilworth Church, Warwickshire, is an Anglo-Norman doorway of singular design, from the square bordure, or ornamental fascia, which extends horizontally above the semi-circular head of the doorway, and returns at right angles down to the ground. This bordure is covered with the astorite, or star-like ornament, and in each spandrel, or space between the outer curve of the arch and inner angle of the bordure is a patera. This is a curious relic of a more ancient edifice than the church, which is of the fourteenth century; the external masonry of the doorway is not tied into the walls of more recent construction, but exhibits a break all round. The Norman doorway in Stoneleigh Church remains undisturbed, though the wall on each side, of Norman construction, has been altered, not by demolition, but by the insertion in the fourteenth century of Decorated windows in lieu of the original small Norman lights; and similar alterations may be frequently met with in walls of Norman masonry.

Ornamental scroll-work of iron occurs in drawings in Anglo-Saxon MSS. and the wood-work of early Norman doors was frequently ornamented on the external side with large hinges of iron scroll-work which extended across, as is the case in the south door of Stanford Bishop Church, Herefordshire. The North door of Upleadon Church, Gloucestershire, is singular from being covered both with scroll-work and a number of iron crosses.

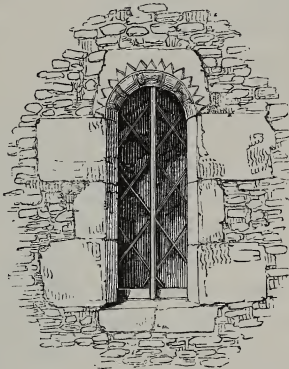
PORCHES of this style are not numerous, sometimes, however, we meet with them; one occurs on the north side of Durham Cathedral; another on the north side of the collegiate church of St. Mary, Southwell; and the one on the south side of Sherbourne Abbey Church, Dorsetshire, furnishes a further example with a groined vault supported by simple cross springers and plain roll moulded ribs, above this vault is a room; the sides of the porch are covered in the interior with a double arcade, and is externally surmounted by an horizontal parapet of the fifteenth century. A Norman porch on the north side of Witney Church, Oxon, has an apartment over it, but of later date than the porch itself. At Malmesbury Abbey Church is an example of rich Norman design, the exterior portal being composed of eight concentric arches receding one behind another, and covered to the base with sculptured knot and trellis-work, foliage and medallions inclosing figures. Along the sides of the interior of this porch are benches, and the walls above are partly covered with an arcade of semicircular arches springing from projecting brackets. A vaulted roof seems to have been intended, but the design was omitted to be carried into effect. In the tympanum of the inner portal, our Saviour is represented within the symbolical figure, the *Vesica piscis*, and on the right of this portal is a stoup. At Morwenstow Church, Cornwall, the arch of a Norman porch is enriched with the triplicated zig-zag and other mouldings. At Balderton Church, Nottinghamshire, is a Norman porch, the exterior portal of which is very

rich in ornament. In the gable of the south portal of Adel Church, Yorkshire, are representations, rudely sculptured in low relief, of the *Agnus Dei* bearing the cross, and the four Evangelistic symbols; and on the south side of Brixworth Church is a plain late Norman porch. The porch at Durham Cathedral is of shallow projection, with later additions so intermixed as to render it a difficult matter to make out the primary design; the external arch has on each side a series of four slender cylindrical nook shafts receding in the thickness of the wall. These porches must not be confounded with those numerous doorways of the Norman era which appear constructed within a shallow projecting mass of masonry, similar in appearance to the broad projecting buttress, and, like that, finished on the upper edge with a plain slope. This was to give a sufficiency of depth to the numerous concentric arches successively receding within the wall, which could not otherwise be obtained.

We sometimes find over Norman doorways a semi-circular-headed niche or recess in the wall, with moulded details and accessories, containing a sculptured effigy, as is the case with the south doorway of Rouse Lench Church, Worcestershire, above a Norman doorway in the north transept of Norwich Cathedral, and over a Norman doorway in Hadiscoe Church, Norfolk.

The WINDOWS of Norman construction present a diversity, though not so great as that which occurs in portals. Devoid of tracery they consist in general of narrow, oblong, semicircular-headed openings, ex-

ternally not exceeding more than a few inches in breadth. In cathedral and conventual churches we meet with single-light Norman windows of so considerable a size and width as to have been subsequently subdivided by tracery inserted at a much later period. In the cathedrals of Winchester and Peterborough are instances of such insertions. The window jambs were simply splayed in one direction only, and the space between them increased in width inwardly.^s Early in the style the windows were quite plain, and the glazing flush with the external surface of the wall, or nearly so, afterwards they were ornamented in a greater or less degree, often with the chevron or zig-zag, and sometimes with round or semicylindrical mouldings: but many windows, especially those of a large size, have slender shafts at the sides from which some of the archi-volt mouldings spring. Belfry windows of this era are often double, and consist of two semicircular-

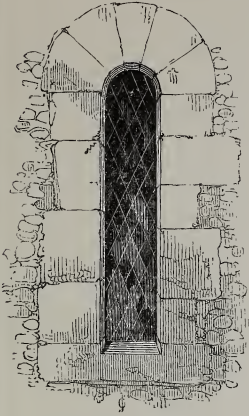


Early Norman Window,
Darent Church, Kent.

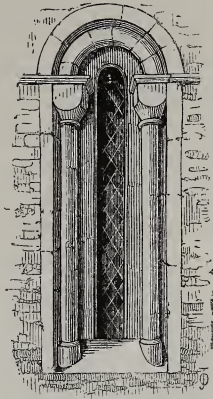
^s Durandus notices this inward splay in one of his mystical significations, "Item per fenestras quinque sensus corporis significantur qui *extra stricti esse debent* ne vanitates hauriant *et intus patere* ad bona spiritualia liberius capienda."—Rat. Div. Off. lib i.

headed lights divided by a square-edged or cylindrical shaft, the prototype of the mullion, both lights being comprised within a simple semicircular-headed arch, the head of which is not pierced, but presents a blank surface. In the upper story of Hadiscoe Church, Norfolk, are some curious straight-lined or triangular-arched windows of Norman design, and in the upper story of the round tower of Herringfleet Church, Suffolk, are windows of two lights divided by a cylindrical shaft, the heads of the lights being straight-lined or formed triangular-wise, and both included within a semicircular arch. A double window with triangular heads, and divided only by a rude shaft, likewise occurs in the round tower of Basingham Church, Norfolk. In many of the round towers of Norfolk and Suffolk are round-headed windows of this era very simply constructed; a single stone forms the archivolt or head of the window, and the jambs are composed of plainly hewn stones disposed quoin-wise, like the windows at the east end of Darent Church, Kent. We sometimes meet with circular windows in the Norman style, with divisions formed by small shafts with semicircular or trefoiled arches disposed so as to converge to a common centre. The general position of these windows is in the gable of the chancel, nave, or transept. Such a one, now blocked up, may be discerned in the gable of the chancel of Darent Church, this was probably without divisions; a circular window, of which the outline only can now be traced, originally formed part of the design for the west front of Iffley Church. A rich

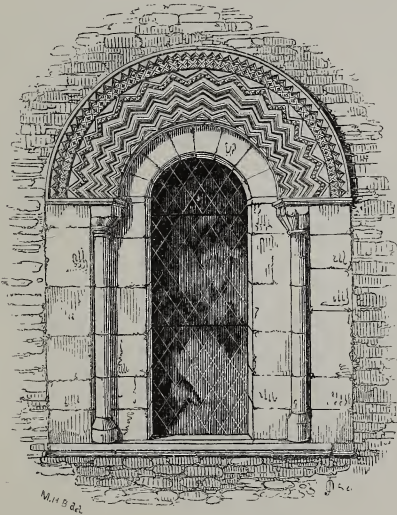
NORMAN WINDOWS



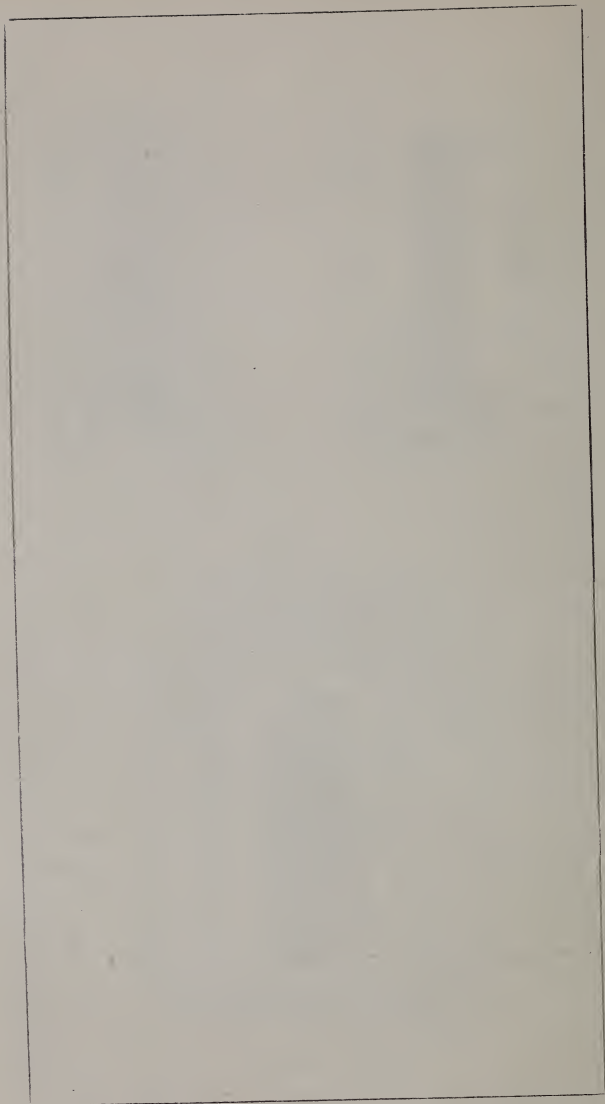
Gillingham, Norfolk.



Ryton, Warwickshire



Beaudesert, Warwickshire.



Catherine-wheel window, divided by shafts into eight compartments, will be found in the east wall of Barfreston Church, Kent;^t and a similar kind of window, though not so much enriched with rude ornament, but divided by shafts into the like number of compartments, occurs in the gable end of the chancel of Castle Heddingham Church, Essex. In New Shoreham Church, Sussex, is a circular window of this period, and plain circular windows without divisions are found in other Norman churches. A range of Norman windows are sometimes connected by a dripstone, or hood moulding, running round the head of one window and then carried horizontally along the wall and over the head of the next. Sometimes the clerestory is covered externally by an arcade or series of semicircular-headed arches, some of which are pierced at intervals for windows; at St. Margaret Cliff, Kent, every third arch is pierced, so also at St. Peter's Church, Northampton.

The east wall of Norman chancels are generally pierced by three distinct round-headed windows of the same height, which, though externally placed at a distance apart are splayed internally so as to exhibit a continuous range of three lights, as at St. Margaret Cliff; when however the chancel has an apsidal termination, as in the churches of Kilpeck, Herefordshire; Steetley, Derbyshire; Checkendon, Oxfordshire; East Ham, Essex; Natley, Hants; and elsewhere, these

^t One of the original shafts of this window is of *wood*. Part of this curious church has lately been taken down and carefully reconstructed, stone by stone, in a most skilful manner, under the superintendence and from the designs of R. C. Hussey, Esquire.

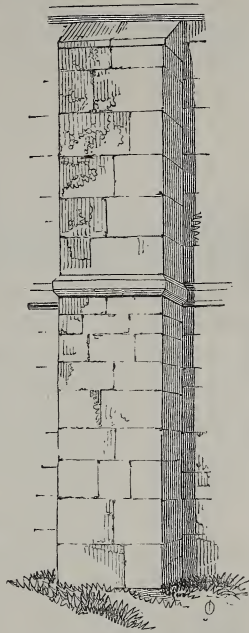
windows are placed further apart. In some churches the east wall of the chancel is pierced with a single Norman-headed window only, as at Beaudesert Church, Warwickshire, and Stewkley Church, Buckinghamshire. The arrangement of the windows in the east wall of the chancel of Guston Church, Kent, exhibits two plain semicircular-headed lights at a considerable distance apart, whilst in the gable is a somewhat larger one of similar character. In the east wall of the chancel of Mathon Church, Herefordshire, are two plain semicircular-headed Norman windows far apart with a small plain circular one above, but these are deviations from the general mode of arrangement of a triple or single window at the east end. Very frequently the original Norman windows have been destroyed, and one of a later style inserted, of much larger dimensions than the original, as in the churches of Stoneleigh and Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire. The windows of the Norman style, like the portals, display great variety, the most plain and simple kind are found as well as those of an highly enriched character.

The WALLS of Norman buildings were of great thickness, and the masonry was often composed of external facings of ashlar or cut stone, whilst the space between, which was sometimes considerable, was filled with grouted rubble. This kind of masonry is described by Durandus,^u and amongst ruined edifices of early

^u "Grossiores vero lapides et politi seu quadrati qui ponuntur altrinsecus foris in quorum medio minores lapides jacentur."—Rat. Div. Off. lib. i.

date we often find huge masses of grouted rubble work forming the interior of walls from which the outward facings of cut stone have been stripped, as in the ruins of Brandon Castle, Warwickshire. We also meet with rag or rubble masonry throughout, with the buttresses and angles only of ashlar work, as in the Norman chancel of Fletton Church, near Peterborough. The joints of the ashlar work in Early Norman masonry were very wide, sometimes upwards of an inch in thickness, but fine jointed masonry is noticed by William of Malmesbury in his account of some buildings erected by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, between A.D. 1102 and A.D. 1139, and from his description, it would appear that such work was then a novelty.^x

The **NORMAN BUTTRESS** resembles a flat pilaster, being a mass of masonry with a broad face slightly projecting from the wall, and

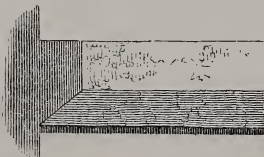


Buttress, Hampton-in-Arden
Church, Warwickshire.

^x "Ita jute composito ordine lapidum, ut junctura perstringat intuitum, et totam maceriam unum mentiatur esse saxum."—William of Malmesbury, lib. v.

seems to have been derived from the projecting pilaster slips of stonework in Anglo-Saxon masonry. In large buildings the Norman buttress is embellished with a plain torus moulding, or slender shaft, carried up at each angle. Norman buttresses are generally of a single stage, rising no higher than the cornice under which they often but not always, finish with a slope; sometimes they are carried up to, and terminate in, the corbel table. When divided into stages, the divisions are either formed by a plain projecting stringcourse with the under edge chamfered, as at Durham Cathedral; or the stringcourse was semi-hexagonal and returned horizontally along the wall, as in the chancels of Fletton Church, Huntingdonshire, and of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire. The lower stage of the Norman buttress seldom projects beyond the upper. These buttresses appear as if intended rather to relieve the plain external surface of the wall than to strengthen it; they were used also in the semi-Norman style.

The projecting mouldings, called **STRINGCOURSES**, carried horizontally along the walls of churches are,

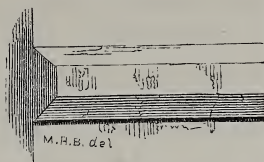


Iffley, Oxfordshire.

in the Norman style, numerous and peculiar; one, similar in form to the common Norman abacus, with a plain face, and the lower part chamfered off, as at Iffley Church, near

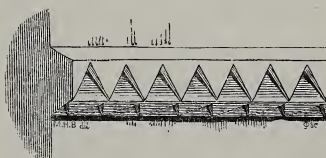
Oxford, is of frequent occurrence. So also is a semi-hexagonal stringcourse, as at Hampton-in-Arden;

this is often ornamented with the notched moulding, as in Peterborough Cathedral ; with the indented, or trowel point, as at Bucknell, Oxon ; and at Stewkley, Bucks ; with the nail-head, as a Middleton Stoney ; and also with the zig-zag and other Norman mouldings. A string-course with a bold round moulding on the lower part occurs at Dorchester, Oxfordshire ; and at Peterborough



Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire

Cathedral. Sometimes the plane intermediate face of a semihexagonal string is worked with a round, as at St. Peter's Church, Northampton. The Norman stringcourse is often carried round the building below the sills of the windows, internally as well as externally.



Stewkley, Bucks.

The TOWERS of the Anglo-Norman churches are generally low and massive in comparison with those of subsequent styles. The upper portions of the external walls, especially of the towers of large conventual churches, are often ornamented with arcades of blank, semicircular, and intersecting arches, whilst the lower portions of the walls are plain ; but in small churches the tower is frequently quite plain in construction, especially where the masonry is chiefly of rag or rubble, as at St. Mary's Church, Bedford, and Har-

vington Church, Worcestershire. In the lower stages we find small, narrow, and semicircular-headed single-light windows; in the upper, or belfry story, the wall is often pierced on each side by two semicircular-headed lights divided by a shaft, and comprised under a single semicircular dripstone. In many instances, however, a different arrangement is observable. The Norman tower, both in small as well as in large churches, is frequently placed between the nave and chancel, or choir, and in cross churches, which in this style are numerous, the tower forms the centre of the transverse, and the superstructure is supported by semicircular arches springing from massive piers. We now often find the walls finished with a plain horizontal parapet supported by a corbel table, and this may possibly be coeval with the original structure, but the Norman towers were, in most instances probably, originally capped by pyramidal stone or tiled roofs with overhanging eaves,^y and this kind of roof,



Tower, Kenilworth conventual Seal.

^y On an ancient conventual seal of the priory of Kenilworth an Anglo-Norman cross church is represented with a central tower, covered with this kind of roof, as in the above vignette. The Norman tower of Penmôn Priory Church, near Beaumaris, Anglesey, still retains this kind of square pyramidal-shaped roof, and doubtless other examples may be met with, perhaps not of the original roof, but where the original form has been retained.

when elongated in height, became a stunted pyramidal spire.^z

Most, if not all, of the original Roofs of the Norman towers in this country have disappeared, and

^z Many continental towers in the Romanesque style, answering to our Norman, still retain this kind of pyramidal roof, from which, I imagine, the origin of the spire may be traced. The tower of the church of St. Contest, near Caen, in Normandy, a structure of the twelfth century, is divided into three stages, the lowest of plain masonry relieved only by the projection of the common Norman pilaster-like buttresses; the second story exhibits on each side an arcade of narrow round-headed blank arches perfectly plain in detail, with square edges, and without imposts; and the upper story is covered on each side by a series of three arches faced with numerous plain round mouldings, the middle and largest arch containing the double belfry window, whilst the lateral arches are blank; the tower is capped by a pyramidal stone roof, or four-sided stunted spire, the projecting eaves of which are supported on the corbel table, with which the walls of the tower finish: on each of the four sides of this incipient spire, and near the base, is a small round-headed window on a plane surface within a gable-headed projection; at the north-west angle of the tower is a semicylindrical turret with a conical capping. The spire or stone roof of this tower appears of coeval date with the substructure. The tower of the church of St. Loup, near Bayeux, very much resembles in general character that of St. Contest, but from some slight difference in detail, though a structure of the twelfth century, is apparently later in the style. This tower consists of three stories rising to the height of fifty-four feet, and is surmounted by a lofty pyramidal or four-sided stone spire, thirty-two feet in height, with projecting eaves supported by a corbel table; a small rib or torus moulding runs up each of the four angles of the spire, and a similar rib runs up the middle of each face. Many other instances may probably be found in Normandy of the Norman quadrangular or pyramidal-shaped spire, and the position of the tower on the south-west side of the nave, like as at St. Contest and St. Loup, is not of unusual occurrence; and whilst the plain appearance of the basement story and the simply relieved surface of the second story, seen in contrast with the moulded arches of the upper story, would in a single instance incline one, on a hasty examination, to imagine the lower part of the structure to be of earlier date than the upper, yet from the general arrangement in this manner of several Norman towers a different conclusion must be drawn.

we now often find the walls finished with a plain horizontal parapet, or blocking-course, supported by the original corbel table. This kind of parapet, which often projects, is also found on the walls of the main building, and such an example supported by a corbel table surmounts the clerestory of St. Margaret Cliff, Kent. The embattled parapets, which at present surmount the walls of many Norman towers, are evidently of a period subsequent to the construction of the original building.

Of the towers of large conventual churches which are quite plain as to their external features, those of Rochester Cathedral and of Romsey Church, Hants, are examples. Some towers have the lower stages quite plain, being little visible at a distance, whilst the walls of the upper stages are relieved by arcades; the central and two western towers of Southwell Minster are an example, the walls of these are finished with plain horizontal parapets slightly projecting, and supported by corbel tables, with conical capped pinnacles at the angles. The two western towers of Durham Cathedral exhibit the like general features in the arrangement of external detail; such is the case also with the tower of the Abbey Church, Tewkesbury, and many others. Of the enriched ones sometimes met with in country churches, that of Castor Church, Northamptonshire, is a singular specimen; the external facing of the two upper stages is completely covered with narrow window lights and blank arches, ornamented with the nail-head, hatched, and billet mouldings, whilst the remaining portions of the sur-

face of the wall are covered with the trowel-point and escalloped mouldings, and three different corbel tables support stringcourses variously ornamented; the walls are surmounted by an embattled parapet of open-work, being an after addition at a later period.

The ROUND TOWERS of this style are mostly to be found in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, though they also occur in a few instances in the counties of Essex, Cambridge, and Sussex. They are chiefly constructed of flint masonry, that being the material common to the district in which they are principally comprised, laid in regular courses. In some of these towers the windows are small and narrow, and formed with plain stone jambs and architrave, much resembling the early Norman windows in the chancel of Darent Church, Kent. In others, the freestone of which the dressings of the doorways and windows are composed is worked up into mouldings. Sometimes these towers are divided into stages by horizontal stringcourses which surround them, and they commonly batten externally from the base upwards. A duplicity of style is observable in many towers, the upper story being less ancient and of a more enriched character than the substructure. The plan on which these towers are built may have originated from the difficulty of obtaining ashlar or cut stone for angular quoins, and some of the details are, perhaps for the same reason, so rude as to appear, on a cursory examination, to belong rather to the Anglo-Saxon than the Anglo-Norman era; but on more minute investigation they will be found, generally, to pertain

to the latter. Some few of the round towers are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but most of them are in this style, and from being, with few exceptions, comprised within the limits of a certain district, present in their general features one of those provincialisms which not uncommonly occur in different parts of this island.

The Norman PINNACLE generally consisted of a cylindrical shaft with a conical capping, as at St. Peter's Church, Oxford, and Southwell Minster: at Rochester Cathedral the capping of a pinnacle is polygonal; at Breedon Church, Worcestershire, the cappings of Norman pinnacles are pyramidal.

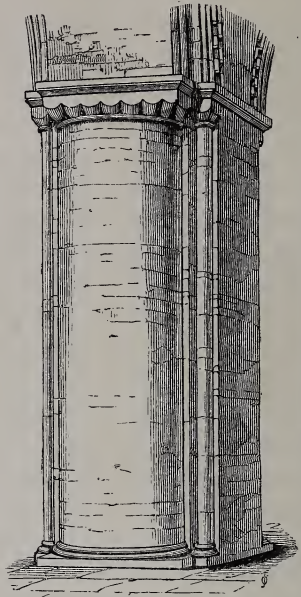
Cathedral and conventual churches were in this style carried up to a great height, and were frequently divided into three tiers or stages, the lowest of which consisted of single arches, separating the nave from the aisles; above each of these arches in the second tier were two smaller arches constructed beneath a larger; sometimes the same space was occupied by a single arch; and in this tier was the triforium, a broad gallery which extended over the vaulting of the aisles. In the third tier, or clerestory, were frequently arcades of three arches connected together, the middle one of which was higher and broader than the others; and all these three occupied a space only equal to the span of the lowest arch. In the clerestory walls we often find narrow passages encircling the upper part of the church. Sometimes there was no triforium. Blank arcades were much used in the internal as well as on the external walls of rich

Norman buildings ; and some of the arches which composed them were often pierced for windows. In small churches where there was no tower the western gable of the nave was surmounted by a gable-finished bell-cot, either single or double, as at Adel Church, Yorkshire. At Stoke Orchard Church, Gloucestershire, the eastern gable of the nave is surmounted by a Norman bell-cot for a single bell.

Early in the style the PIERS which supported arches between the nave and aisles, were (with some exceptions, as in the crypts beneath the cathedrals of Canterbury and Worcester, where they are comparatively slender) very massive and plain, sometimes perfectly square, which is the most ancient form, but generally cylindrical, of which latter form most of the piers in country churches will be found to be. Sometimes we meet with the square pier with rectangular nooks, or recesses, at the angles ; and in large churches Norman piers have frequently one or more semicylindrical pier shafts attached, disposed either in nooks or on the face of the pier. We meet occasionally with octagonal piers, as in the cathedrals of Oxford and Peterborough, the conventual church at Ely, and the ruined church at Buildwas Abbey, Salop ; we find them also, though rarely, covered with spiral or longitudinal flutings, as at Norwich Cathedral ; with the spiral cable moulding, as in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral ; and encircled with a spiral band, as in the ruined chapel at Orford, Suffolk ; and in some instances they are covered with ornamental mouldings. The common base moulding of the Norman cylindrical pier re-

sembles in form or contour a quirked ovolo reversed, and this is set on a square shallow plinth, on the four angles of which we sometimes meet with an ornament like a tongue; but many Norman base mouldings are different and bear a greater or less affinity to those of the Tuscan and other classic orders.

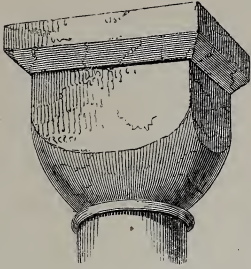
The general outline and shape of the common CAPITAL in the Norman style may be described as formed from a cubical mass, the lower part of which is rounded off with a contour resembling that of an ovolo moulding, whilst the face on



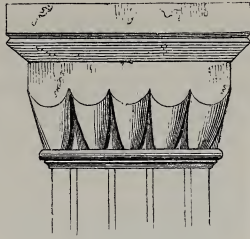
Pier, Norwich Cathedral.

each side of the upper part of the capital is flat, and it is often separated from the lower part by an scalloped edge; and where such division is formed by more than one scallop, the lower part is channelled between each, and the spaces below the scalloped edges are worked or moulded so as to resemble inverted and truncated semicones. Besides the plain capital thus described, of which instances with the

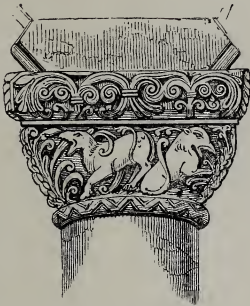
NORMAN CAPITALS AND BASES.



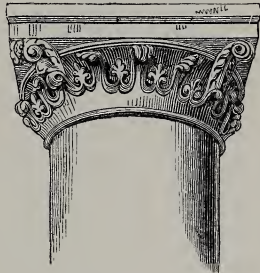
Crypt, Worcester Cathedral



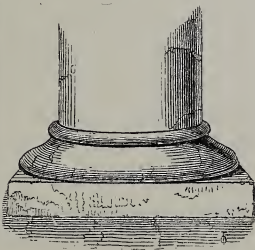
Winchester Cathedral



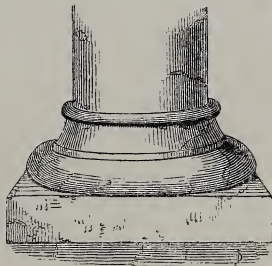
St. Peter's, Northampton.



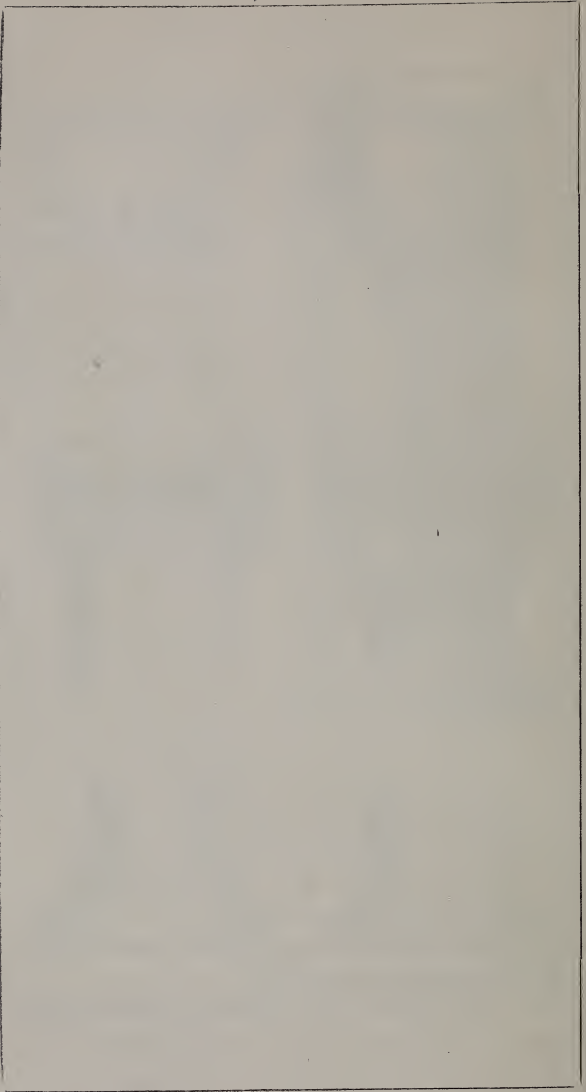
Oxford Cathedral.



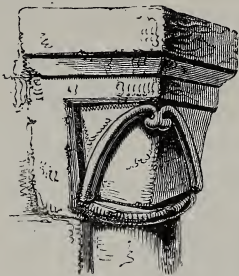
Crypt, Winchester Cathedral



Norwich Cathedral.



single scalloped edge occur in the crypts beneath the cathedrals of Canterbury, Winchester, and Worcester, and with a series of scalloped edges, or what would be heraldically termed *invected*, in many of the capitals in Norwich Cathedral and elsewhere, an extreme variety of design in ornamental accessories prevails, the general form and outline of the capital being preserved; some exhibit imitations, to a certain extent, of the Ionic volute and Corinthian acanthus, or are covered with foliage and other ornaments, whilst on many, figures of men



Ryton, Warwickshire.

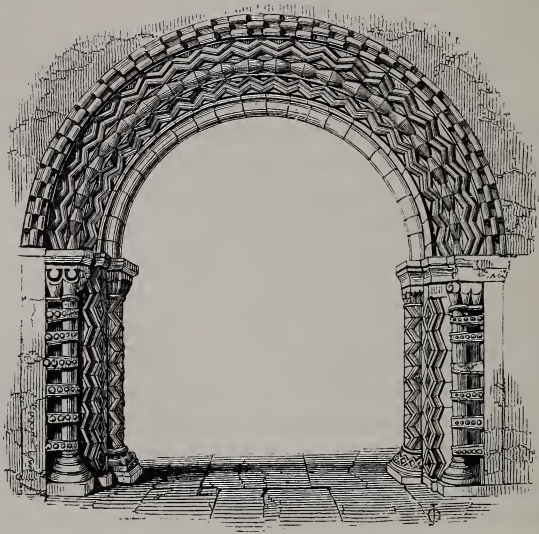
and women, single or grouped in different attitudes, are rudely sculptured in relief. These sculptures were sometimes executed at a period subsequent to the completion of the original work, and in the capitals of the piers which support the early Norman vaulting in the crypt, under the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, we not only find specimens of the plain Norman capitals with flat faces and single scalloped edges left in their original form, but also capitals altered from their pristine appearance and covered wholly or partially with sculpture in different stages of completion, some in an incipient state, some partly worked out, and others entirely finished. These sculptures appear to have been executed on the restoration of the Cathedral after the fire, A.D. 1174. The Norman

capitals generally finish with a plain square abacus moulding, with the under edge simply bevelled or chamfered; sometimes a slight angular moulding occurs between the upper face and slope of the abacus, and sometimes the abacus alone intervenes between the pier and the spring of the arch. There are also many round caps to Norman piers, as for instance those in the nave of Gloucester Cathedral, but they are mostly late in the style.

Though we find the early and plain semicircular PIER ARCH in the interior of Norman churches sometimes exhibits a single intrados or soffit only, as on the arches which support the vaulted stone galleries at the ends of the transepts of Winchester Cathedral, the nave and chancel arch in the tower of Wolston Church, Warwickshire, and the chancel arch of Tickenham Church, Somersetshire; and thus approximates in form the simple arch of the Anglo-Saxon style; this is not generally the case, for the arch usually exhibits a double soffit or intrados, and is composed of a sub-arch recessed within an outer arch, the face of which is flush with the wall it tends to support. The edges of this double-faced or concentric arch are rectangular, and without mouldings; and this plain work may be considered in general as indicative of being early in the style. The church of Brigstock, Northamptonshire, contains, in juxtaposition with the simple-soffited Anglo-Saxon arch, a plain and early Norman one; this on the side of the nave exhibits the double face and recessed intrados with rectangular edges, whilst on the side of the aisle

it presents a single face only, flush with the wall. Plain semicircular arches recessed on one side only, as in Brassington Church, Derbyshire, are not uncommon. Other examples of the plain recessed, or double-faced Norman arch, occur in the abbey church at St. Alban's, rebuilt by Abbot Paul, A.D. 1077; in the north transept of Winchester Cathedral, rebuilt by bishop Walkelyn, A.D. 1079; in the abbey church, Shrewsbury; in the churches of Bickenhill and Cubington, Warwickshire; and in numerous other conventual and parochial churches. Sometimes the intrados of these plain arches were at a subsequent period ornamented with such mouldings as the zig-zag and others, which could be worked upon the surface, and we occasionally meet with a range of arches the decorating the faces of which in this manner has been commenced but not completed. Late in the style we find the faces, as also the soffits of the arches, enriched with the zig-zag, round, and other mouldings and ornaments, which appear to have been worked in the block before the arch was constructed. The two Norman arches which separate the nave from the north aisle of Wittering Church, are differently ornamented; the face and under-edge of one is, on the side of the nave, covered with the lozenge moulding, with a projecting hood moulding over the intrados, whilst the other arch on the same side is covered with the zig-zag and star ornament, but on the side facing the aisle, the fronts of these arches are perfectly plain. This not uncommon arrangement occurs also at St. Margaret Cliff, Kent.

Pier arches, richly decorated with the zig-zag, lozenge, and other mouldings, occur in St. Peter's Church, Northampton, and Steyning Church, Sussex. At a still later period in the style, we meet with arches having a series of round or roll mouldings on the



Chancel Arch, Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire.

faces and soffits; as, for instance, those in the choirs of the Cathedrals of Oxford and Durham; and sometimes the roll, together with the zig-zag and other mouldings, were employed to embellish the faces of pier arches, as in the conventual churches of Romsey, Hants, and of Melbourne, Derbyshire.

Great pains seem to have been bestowed on the

chancel arch, (that is, the large arch which separates the nave from the chancel,) the west side of which was sometimes deeply recessed and highly enriched with a series of ornamental mouldings, and the archivolt sprang from shafts either plain, or twisted, or variously ornamented. Fine and rich specimens of the chancel arch occur at Tickencote, Rutland, which is very massive, and recessed in five divisions; Barreton, Kent; Ifley, Oxfordshire; Stoneleigh, Warwickshire; where the arch is enriched with the round, zig-zag, double cone, and billet mouldings, and the jambs are also covered with ornaments; and in numerous other churches.

In Winchester Cathedral and Romsey Abbey Church, we have examples of what is called the stilted or horse-shoe arch, which is where the curvature of the arch does not spring immediately from the capitals or imposts of the piers, but the extreme points of the semicircle are continued straight down below the spring of the curve before they rest on the imposts, thus giving the idea of an arch stilted or raised, and somewhat approximating in form that of a horse-shoe. This kind of arch seems to have originated from the difficulty of vaulting spaces of unequal sides with transverse arches of the same curve. Flat segmental arches are sometimes met with, as those of singular character in the crypt of Gloucester Cathedral.

Specimens of Norman VAULTING with stone are perhaps more numerous in the Anglo-Norman than in any other style; they are chiefly preserved in crypts,

over the aisles of cathedral and conventual churches, and over the chancels of some small Norman churches. The builders of the twelfth century appear to have been imperfectly versed in the art of vaulting over spaces of great width, and this difficulty which the semicircular arch, even when stilted, was so ill adapted to accomplish, the pointed arch at a subsequent period, in all its various forms, from acute-pointed to obtuse, easily overcame.

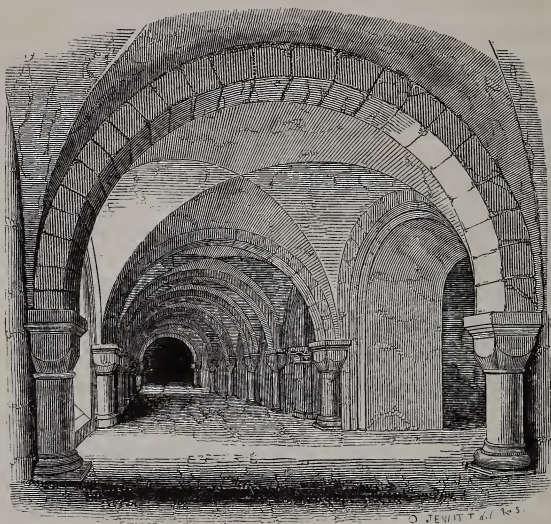
The difficulties thus met with in vaulting large spaces may account for the extreme narrowness of the aisles of many Norman churches, and although in small churches these were not vaulted, the same proportion was retained. Over the vaulting of the aisles in large churches was the *triforium*, and between the vaulting and outer roof of the chancel in small churches is, in some instances, a small loft or chamber, as over the early Norman chancel of Darent Church, Kent; the chancel of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford; and that of Easton Church, Hants, the original high pitched roof of which has been lowered and the loft destroyed; this is the case also at Stewkley Church, Bucks. The earliest instance we perhaps meet with in this country of a large space vaulted over without intervening support, occurs in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, rebuilt after the fire, A. D. 1174, by William of Sens, who commenced his work in the following year^y.

a Abroad we find large spaces with semicircular Norman vaulting at a somewhat earlier period. In the conventual church of St. George de Boscherville, in Normandy, the vaulting of the choir is Norman, each

We sometimes meet with the plain trunk-headed vault springing, not from insulated piers or supports at intervals, but, from continuous parallel walls, as in the ruins of the Norman castle at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, where the vaulting is formed of small pieces of rag-stone, about the size of bricks wedged together over a centering of a segmental form, and then covered on the under side with plaster, the space thus vaulted being eight feet six inches in width. The general mode of vaulting adopted by the Norman builders was, however, of the kind most fitly to be applied to a quadrangular space intended to be covered by a vaulted roof of stone springing from insulated or attached piers. The bays were generally either squares or parallelograms, though sometimes the shape was not rectangular, as in the circular aisle which surrounds the tower of the church of St. Sepulchre, Cambridge; each bay was divided into four concave vaulting cells by diagonal and intersecting groins, thus forming what is called a quadripartite vault. Early in the style the edges of the diagonal groins appear without ribs or mouldings; at an advanced stage they are supported by square-edged ribs of cut stone; and late in the style the groining-ribs are faced with round or cylinder mouldings. They are sometimes also profusely covered with the

bay occupies a space measuring twenty-eight feet, the width of the choir, by thirteen feet, and is divided into four cells by diagonal groins without ribs. In the church of St. Etienne, at Caen, the early antiquity ascribed to which may perhaps be doubted, the nave is covered with late Norman vaulting, each bay being divided into six cells by diagonal and transverse groining ribs.

zig-zag moulding and other ornamental details. In the more ancient specimens of Norman vaulting we find plain semicircular-headed arches of cut stone of a single sweep, with square edges, carried from pier to pier in a rectangular direction to each other, the space

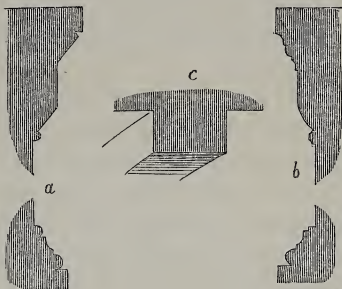


Crypt, Canterbury Cathedral.

included between four of these arches placed rectangularwise was then covered with a shell of rubble work on plain diagonal groins, without rib mouldings, simply intersecting each other, and thus forming a quadripartite vault.

Instances of early Norman vaulting thus constructed appear in the crypt at Westminster Abbey,

supposed to be a portion of the church erected by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1065; in the crypt beneath Canterbury Cathedral, probably constructed by Prior Ernulph^b, between A. D. 1096 and A. D. 1107; in the crypt of Winchester Cathedral, commenced by bishop Walkelyn, A. D. 1079; and in the crypt of Worcester Cathedral, constructed by bishop Wolston, A. D. 1084. The crypt under the eastern part of Gloucester



Details.

- a Capital and base, north side
 b Capital and base, south side.
 c Transverse Arch.

Cathedral, constructed by abbot Serlo, A. D. 1089, is singular from the low segmental and elliptic shape of the transverse arches, an expedient arising from the quadripartite vaulting which is here exhibited, of parallelograms with simple diagonal springers. In the chancel of Darent Church, Kent, is a plain and early specimen of a Norman quadripartite vaulted ceiling, formed by simple intersecting diagonal groins without ribs on the edges, and springing at once from the face of the wall without resting on any projecting impost. Another ancient specimen of Norman vault-

^b Wm. of Malmesbury, De gestis Pontificum. Scriptores apud Savelle, p. 133. It is not however very clear whether this crypt was constructed by Archbishop Lanfranc or by Prior Ernulph or Prior Conrad.

ing without rib mouldings on the groins, occurs in the aisles of the choir of Norwich Cathedral, commenced by bishop Herbert, A. D. 1096. Square-edged ribs on the groins of the vaulting appear in the chancel of Elkstone Church, Gloucestershire, and these spring from corbels projecting from the angles of the walls.

The aisles of Peterborough Cathedral, constructed between A. D. 1117 and A. D. 1140, exhibit the later Norman mode of vaulting with cross springers supported by ribs faced with the round or cylinder moulding. The late Norman crypt under York Cathedral, constructed by Archbishop Roger, A. D. 1171, displays bold rib mouldings on the faces of the diagonal groins. The vaulting of the aisles and retro-choir Romsey Church, Hants, displays groins faced with the cylinder or round rib mouldings, and the apsidal chapels are vaulted in a similar manner. In the vaulting of the chapter house, Bristol Cathedral, erected about the middle of the twelfth century, the ribs of the groins are decorated with the zig-zag and other ornamental mouldings; the ribs of the vaulting of Iffley church, near Oxford, and of the chancel of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, are likewise thus covered.

Sometimes we find the original design for vaulting the chancels of small churches to have been commenced and left unfinished, as at Beaudesert Church, Warwickshire, and Avington Church, Berks. In the former, at the eastern angles of the chancel, are two semihexagonal attached shafts with sculptured capi-

tals, and attached to the north and south walls, about the middle, are two semicylindrical shafts with ornamented capitals, from which apparently the groined roof was intended to spring. A similar arrangement may be found at Avington, except that at the eastern angles of the chancel projecting corbels are used as imposts, and here the springing of the vault has even been commenced.

WOODEN ROOFS of Norman construction, as may be supposed, are not numerous. The only example that can here be pointed out, is that of the nave, Peterborough Cathedral, which is covered with a flat boarded ceiling painted with figures, which, in design, costume, and stiffness of attitude, resemble those we meet with in illuminated drawings of the twelfth century, to which period the date of this ceiling is ascribed: within the last few years it has been repaired, and the figures carefully restored after the original paintings. The old choir of Canterbury Cathedral had also, before the fire, A. D. 1174, as we learn from Gervase, a cotemporaneous writer, a painted wooden ceiling.

The ORNAMENTAL MOULDINGS used in the decorative details of this style were numerous, though of a peculiar description; and they appear, in some instances, after additions, worked on the originally plain and unornamented surface of the masonry; but in most cases they were evidently worked on the block before construction. Amongst these mouldings the most common is the chevron, or zig-zag, which is as frequently found duplicated, triplicated, or quadru-

pled, as single. Sometimes we find the zig-zag reversed. An early instance of the incipient zig-zag occurs in the east window of Darent Church, Kent^c. We also find the indented or trowel point. The billet; the prismatic billet; the alternate billet; the square billet, or corbel bole, used for supporting a blocking-course. The double cone. The fir cone. The pellet, or stud. The lozenge. The cable. The chain. The astorite, or star. The medallion. The cat's-head. The beak-head. The bird's-head. The nail-head, (from which the tooth-moulding of a later period may have been derived.) The embattled. The dovetail. The semi-hexagonal. The nebule, (chiefly used under a parapet.) The hatched, or saw-tooth. The studded trellis. The diamond frette. The scalloped, or invected. The reticulated. The rose. The patera. The circular arched. The twining stem, and others. Of unbroken continuous mouldings, the round, half, or three-quarter cylindrical are, late in the style, a common feature. We also occasionally meet with the incipient dog-tooth, an ornamental moulding more particularly belonging to the early English style, as at the Church of St. Margaret Cliff, Kent.

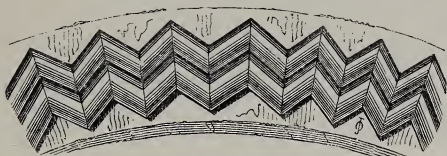
A considerable difference may be observed in the general character and appearance of the early and late examples of Norman Architecture. Early in the style the buildings are characterized by their simple massiveness and plain appearance; the doorways, windows, and arches being generally devoid of

^c See p. 95.

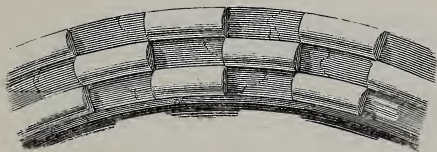
NORMAN ORNAMENTAL MOULDINGS.



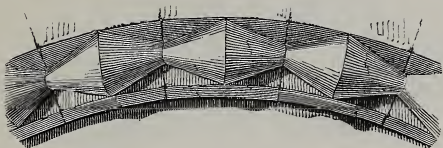
1 Indented. Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.



2 Zig-zag. Ifley, Oxfordshire



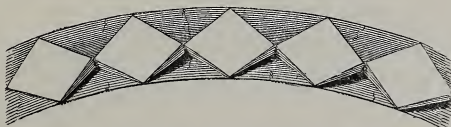
3 Alternate Billet. Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.



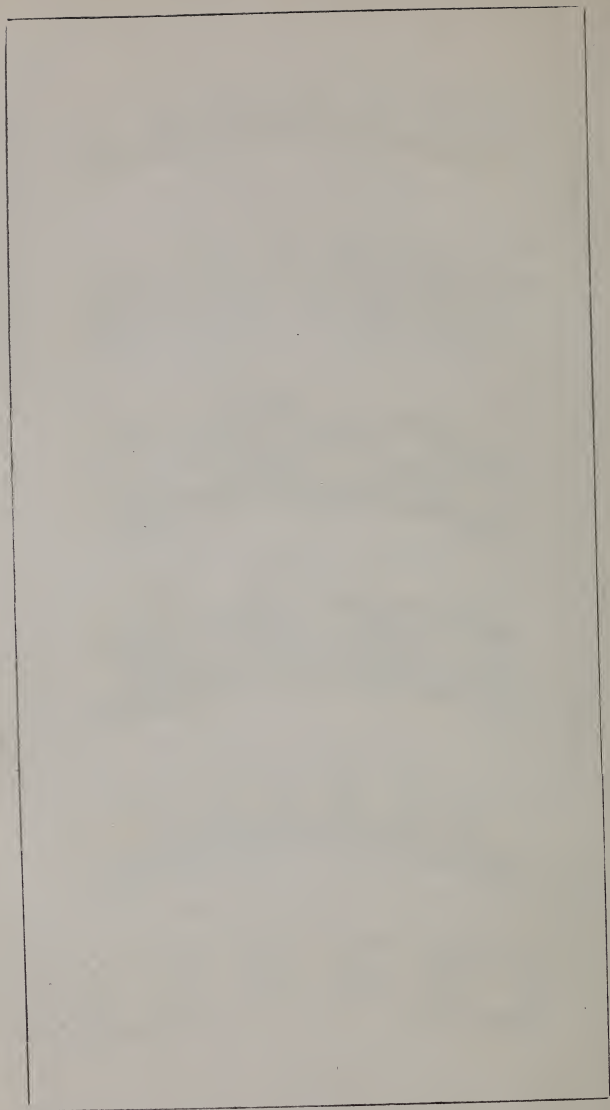
4 Double Cone. Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.



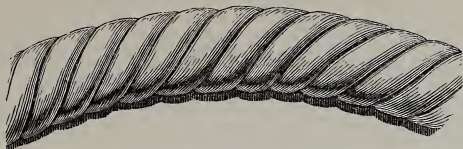
5 Pellet. Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.



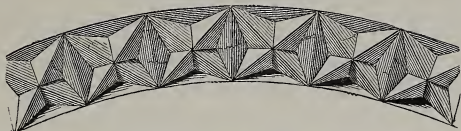
6 Lozenge. Essendine, Rutland



NORMAN ORNAMENTAL MOULDINGS.



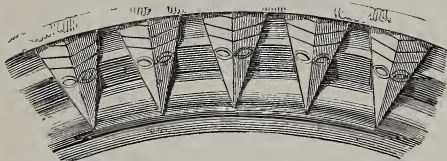
7 Cable. Fritwell, Oxfordshire.



8 Star. Stringham, Norfolk.



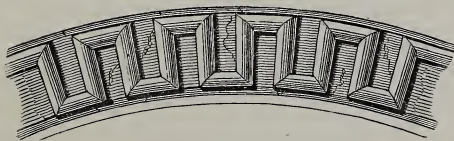
9 Medallion. Ifley, Oxfordshire



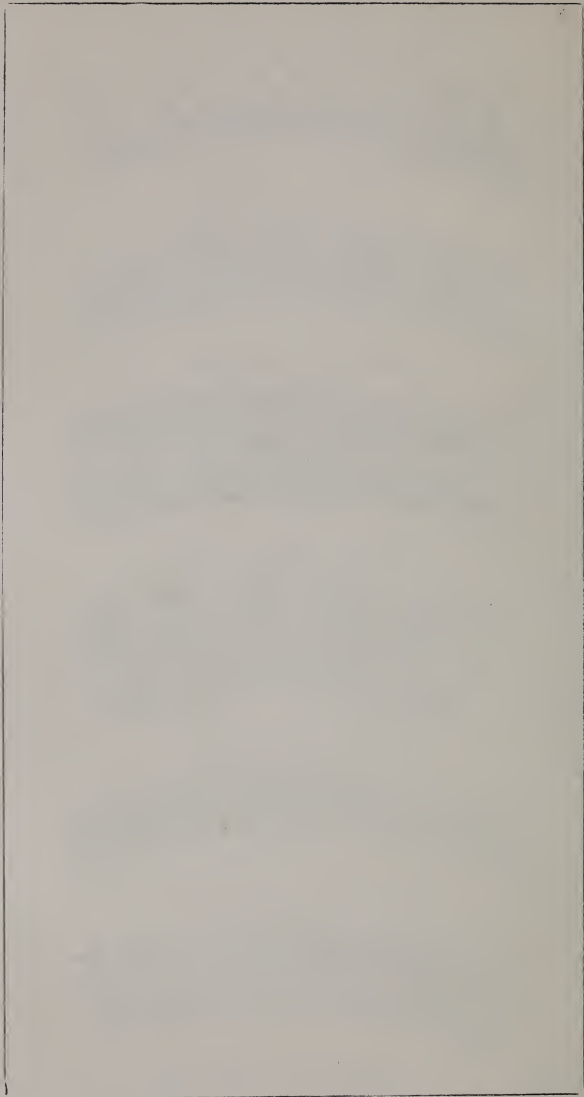
10 Beak-Head. Steetley, Derbyshire.



11 Nail-Head. St. Ethelred's, Norwich.



12 Embattled Lincoln Cathedral



ornament. The crypt under the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, the supposed work of Prior Ernulph, between A. D. 1096 and A. D. 1107; the crypt and transepts of Winchester Cathedral, built by bishop Walkelyn, between A. D. 1079 and A. D. 1093; the plain Norman work of the abbey church of St. Alban, built by abbot Paul between A. D. 1077 and A. D. 1093; and the north and south aisles of the choir of Norwich Cathedral, the work of bishop Herbert, between A. D. 1086 and A. D. 1101, may be enumerated as examples of plain and early Norman work.

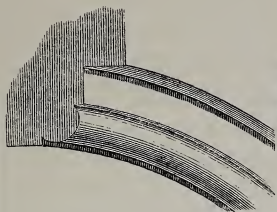
In buildings late in the style we find ornamental detail to prevail more or less, sometimes in great profusion, and numerous half and three-quarter cylindrical mouldings appear on the faces and edges of arches and vaulting ribs. The chapter house of Bristol Cathedral, which seems to have been a portion of the original buildings founded A. D. 1142, and constructed within a few years after, displays much ornamental detail in the zig-zag, trellis, and other mouldings, which appear on the arches of the arcades round the wall and on the groining ribs of the vaulting, whilst the arches of the vestibule are faced with round mouldings, and spring from clustered Norman piers. Peterborough Cathedral, a fine Norman conventual church, built by abbots Waterville and Benedict, between A. D. 1155 and A. D. 1193, exhibits numerous ornamental details and mouldings in the arches, and the groins of the vaulting of the aisles, both of the nave and transepts, are faced with round mouldings; the Galilee, Durham Cathedral, built by

bishop Pudsey, A. D. 1180, contains pier arches enriched both on the faces and soffits with the chevron or zig-zag moulding. There are many intermediate gradations between the extreme plain and massive work of early date and the highly enriched and elongated proportions of the later period; and a gradual diverging into that style which succeeded the Norman may be observed.

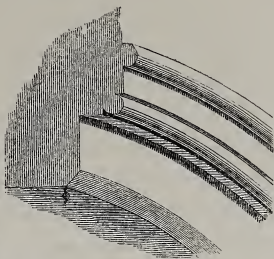
The sculptured art of the Anglo-Norman era is most conspicuously displayed on the portals of churches; Norman sculpture, in its representation of the human and animal form, was, up to the close of the twelfth century, regarded chiefly as a mere decorative accessory, subordinate to the general features of architectural design, and employed in conjunction with ornamental mouldings and details; in many instances, however, it was applied for the purpose of symbolism. It consequently did not stand forth in that insulated and definitive position it afterwards assumed.

The Norman sculptors seem rather to have aimed at executing much than in endeavouring to attain proficiency. Besides the tympana of doorways, their sculptures appear on the capitals of columns and around fonts, the latter indeed, of a square or cylindrical shape, so covered, constitute a numerous class. It was perhaps in imitation of the rude sculptures of Roman art to be found in this country, that Norman builders were oftentimes induced to repeat or duplicate a single figure, whether of a nondescript species or known form, in the same plane, in the attitudes

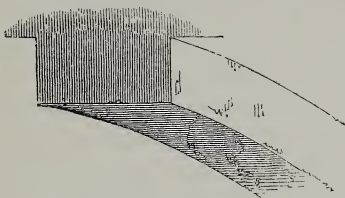
MOULDINGS AND RIBS



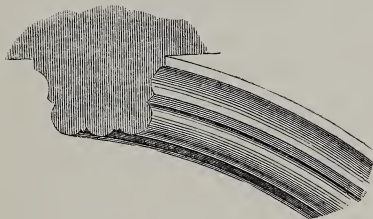
Window, Stanton Harcourt.



Door, Cumnor, Berks.



St. Peter's, Oxford

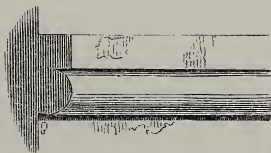


Steetley, Derbyshire.

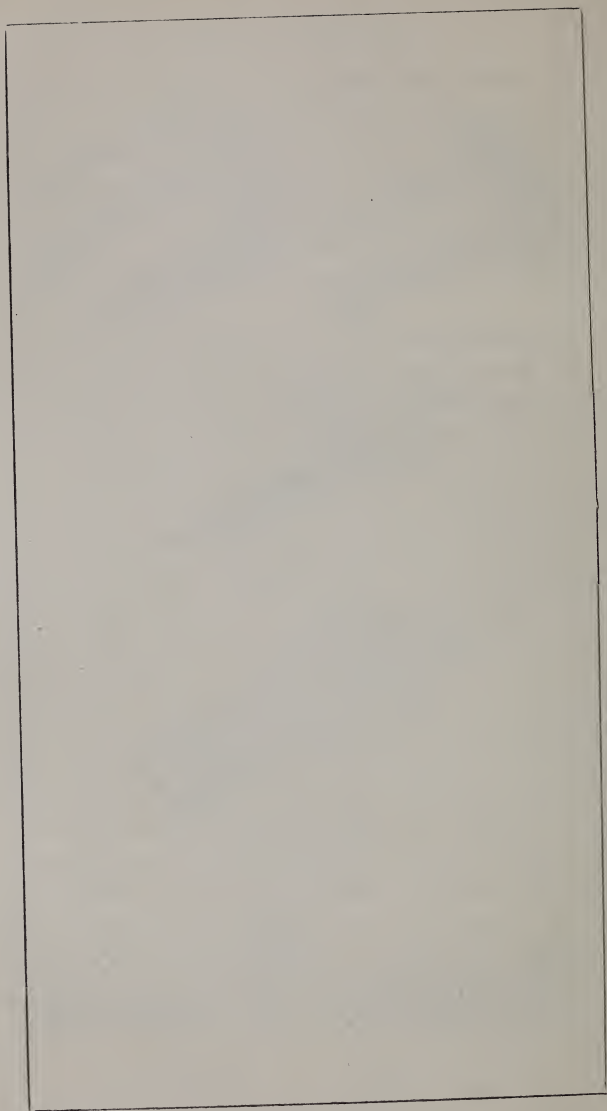
STRINGCOURSES



St. Peter's, Northampton



Dorchester, Oxon



heraldically termed combatant and addorsed, such figures being sometimes represented as regardant. But notwithstanding a certain rude and conventional style, both in design and execution, more or less prevalent in all basso relievos of Norman sculpture, from the conquest to the close of the twelfth century, a gradual, though not very perceptible, progression in art may on close investigation be traced, and in these early works the later designs generally evince a better knowledge of composition and execution than those of a more ancient date, and some evidently belong in style to the Byzantine school of Sculpture of that period.

The tympan of the north doorway of Barton Segrave Church, Northamptonshire, exhibits an early and excessively rude specimen of sculpture in low relief; and around the font of Darent Church, Kent, under a series of eight semicircular arches, are figures very rudely executed, representing in one compartment the ancient ceremony of baptism by total immersion; in another, David playing on the harp; in a third, a sagittary regardant shooting with a bow and arrow; in a fourth, a gryphon segreant; in a fifth, a lion rampant; and three other curious designs. Amongst other legendary representations the tympan over the south doorway of Hognaston Church, Derbyshire, exhibits in rude and low relief the figure of a man clad in a tunic, with a pastoral staff, on one side of whom is the Agnus Dei bearing a cross, on the other a pig, two dogs, and a cow or calf, or other animal. The sculptures round the font in the cathedral at Winchester pourtray a legend, and are, in

other respects interesting from the representation of the early episcopal mitre and costume: the sculptures, however, are rude though elaborate. Two of the sides of the font of East Meon Church, Hants, which in design corresponds with that at Winchester, display in sculptured relievos the creation of man, the formation of Eve from Adam's rib, the temptation, and the expulsion from Paradise, but the figures are designed without any regard to proportion, the heads being one third of the size of the body. These sculptures are rudely though elaborately executed, the material of the font being, like that at Winchester, of black marble or touch. The sculpture round the font of Coleshill Church, Warwickshire, representing our Saviour on the rood, with the blessed Virgin and St. John in one compartment, and the four evangelists in their human form in others, remind us of the Byzantine school, to which they closely approximate. On the font of Castle Frome, Herefordshire, are sculptured in bold relief the four evangelistic symbols, an Angel, a Lion, a Calf, and an Eagle, and the baptism of our Saviour in the river Jordan, St. John being represented with a maniple, and above the head of our Saviour is a hand emerging from a cloud, the symbol of the Almighty Father.

Of symbolical representations we have a curious sculpture in the tympan of a Norman doorway at Ruerdean Church, Gloucestershire, representing the conquest of St. George over the dragon^d a legend,

^d These symbolical sculptures of St. George must not be confounded with those of St. Michael; of whom Durandus in treating—"De pic-

like that of St. Christopher, perfectly symbolical in its meaning ; St. George appears on horseback clad in a tunic closely girt about his waist, and a flowing pallium or mantle ; he wears a pointed helm but without a nasal, his toes are turned downwards, and the pryck spur is affixed to the right heel ; in his right hand he grasps a lance, with which the dragon, in the shape of a wingless serpent, is in the act of being transfixed ; the composition exhibits a better mode of grouping than ordinary. In the north porch of Hallaton Church, Leicestershire, built up into the wall, is a Norman tympan sculptured in low relief, and representing the combat of St. Michael with the dragon. St. Michael is arrayed in loose drapery, and his wings are outstretched ; in his right hand he holds a spear, in the act of transfixing the dragon, in his left is held an orbicular-shaped shield. The design of this sculpture in merit exceeds the execution. The evangelistic symbols at Adel Church have been before alluded to. Some of the earliest sepulchral effigies of ecclesiastics of episcopal rank, are represented in the act of treading a dragon under foot, as illustrative of the triumph of the church. In medallion sculptures we often meet with zodaical designs, and there are no few specimens of Norman sculpture in relief of grouped figures at present inexplicable, though to many a meaning may be assigned.^e

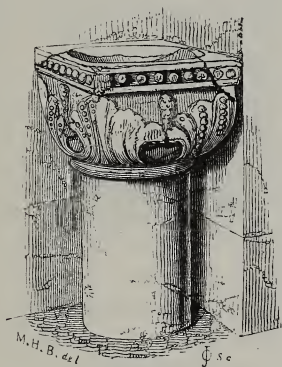
turis et imaginibus, &c." observes, *Quandoque etiam circumpingitur Archangelus Michael draconem suppeditans juxta illud Joannis, factum est prelium in celo Michael cum dracone pugnabat.* Rat. Div. Off. Lib. i.

^e Although in the numerous sculptures of Norman art in the tympana of doorways, and in the recessed niches in walls, which sometimes

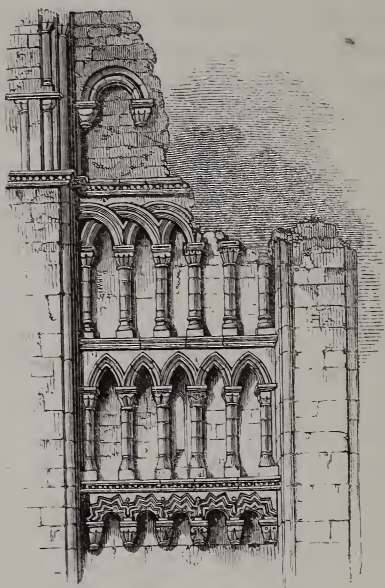
The ecclesiastical structures of the twelfth century, though heavy and inelegant in design are, in comparison with those of the thirteenth and following centuries, generally imposing; their extreme solidity, the numerous sculptures in low relief, and the peculiar ornamental details with which they abound, always render an examination of them highly interesting. The style is indeed hardly one to be chosen for imitation; it may, however, be regarded as the precursor of the advance towards perfection in medieval architecture, exhibiting that symmetrical arrangement in its constructive features which is generally found

appear over them, we not unfrequently meet with the effigy of our Lord, either in his proper human form as the "one Mediator between God and man," or symbolically represented under the type of a lamb, bearing a cross, as "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world;" also, as on the wall of Romsey Abbey Church, Hants, extended on the cross, with a hand, the symbol of the Almighty Father, issuing from a cloud above, but without any accompanying figures; so too, as on the font at Coleshill, and on the west wall of Headbourn Worthy Church, Hants, are the rood or crucifix with the figures of St. Mary and St. John on each side at the foot. We learn from Gervase of Canterbury, a writer of the twelfth century, that the rood with those attendant images was not then uncommon; but we do not find at this early period the image of St. Mary bearing in her arms the infant Christ, or occupying a position over the entrance into a church or elsewhere, which in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, more especially during the latter period, we may observe her image to have possessed. Whether, or how far, the works of cardinal Bonaventura, written in the thirteenth century, may have tended to a greater developement in the relative worship, *Hyperdulia*, then paid to the Holy Virgin St. Mary, than was previously the case, may be a question of conjecture. The reformed Anglican Church, whilst duly reverencing the memory of the blessed Mother of our Lord, has ever discountenanced even relative worship or intercessory prayer addressed to her, such worship being in no respect recognized by Holy Writ or by the teaching of the primitive Church, since during the four first centuries no satisfactory traces of such worship are to be found.

wanting in the rude remains of Anglo-Saxon architecture, and as affording the basis on which the yet undeveloped principles of architectonic skill were subsequently engrafted.



Norman Piscina, Romsey Church, Hants



Croyland Abbey Church, Lincolnshire.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE SEMI-NORMAN STYLE.

To a period somewhat earlier than the middle of the twelfth century may be ascribed the first appearance of that change in the arch, which, in the thirteenth and two following centuries, became generally prevalent. The pointed arch, in its incipient state, exhibited a change in the form only, whilst the details and ac-

cessories remained the same as before ; and although this change gradually led to the early pointed style in a pure state, with mouldings and features altogether distinct from those of the Norman, and to the general disuse, about the middle of the thirteenth century, of the semicircular arch ; it was for a while so completely intermixed and prevailed, more or less in conjunction with the pure Norman style without superseding it, as, from its first appearance to the close of the twelfth century, to constitute that state of transition in style which is designated by the appellation of the SEMI-NORMAN.

On the origin of the pointed arch, many conjectural opinions have been entertained, yet it still remains to be satisfactorily elucidated. Some would derive it from the east, and ascribe its introduction to the crusaders ; some have maintained that it was suggested by the intersection of semicircular arches, which is frequently found in ornamental arcades ; others have contended that it originated from the mode of quadripartite vaulting adopted by the Normans, the segmental groins of which, crossing diagonally, produce to appearance the pointed arch ; whilst some imagine it may have been derived from that mystical figure of a pointed oval form, the *Vesica Piscis*.^f

^f The figure of a fish, whence the term *vesica piscis* originated, was one of the most ancient of the Christian symbols, emblematically significant of the word *Ἰχθους*, which contained the initial letters of the name and titles of our Saviour. The symbolic representation of a fish we find sculptured on some of the sarcophagi of the early Christians discovered in the catacombs at Rome ; but the actual figure of a fish afterwards

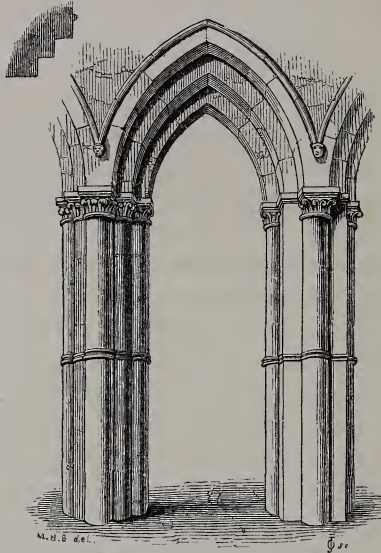
As to the general characteristics of this style we find in large buildings massive cylindrical piers supporting pointed arches, above which are semicircular arches forming the triforium, as at Malmesbury Abbey Church, Wilts, or round-headed clerestory windows as at Buildwas Abbey, Salop. Sometimes we meet with successive tiers of arcades, in which the pointed arch is surmounted both by intersecting and semicircular arches, as in a portion of the west front of Croyland Abbey Church, Lincolnshire, now in ruins. The ornamental details and mouldings of this style generally partake of late Norman character; the zig-zag and semicylindrical mouldings on the faces of arches appear to predominate, though other mouldings are common. The abacus still retains the Norman character, but the capitals are frequently ornamented with foliage resembling that of the Early English style. We sometimes meet with specimens in the Semi-Norman style, in which such extreme plainness pre-

gave place to an oval-shaped compartment, pointed at both extremities, bearing the same mystical signification as the fish itself, and formed by two circles intersecting each other in the centre. This was the most common symbol used in the middle ages, and thus delineated it abounds in Anglo-Saxon illuminated manuscripts. Every where we meet with it during the middle ages, in religious sculptures, in painted glass, on encaustic tiles, and on seals; and the form is yet retained on the seals of many of the ecclesiastical courts. Even with respect to the origin of the pointed arch, that *vexata quæstio* of antiquaries, with what degree of probability may it not be attributed to this mystical form? It is indeed in this symbolical figure that we see the outline of the pointed arch plainly developed at least a century and a half before the appearance of it in architectonic form. And in that age full of mystical significations, the twelfth century, when every part of a church was symbolized, it appears nothing strange if this typical form should have had its weight towards originating and determining the adoption of the pointed arch.

vails that we are induced to ascribe such buildings to a very early date in the style. The arches, though once or twice recessed, have generally their edges square, by which they are distinguished from the plain double-faced arches of the succeeding century, which have their edges sloped or chamfered off. In late instances of this, we may observe in the details a gradual tendency to merge into those of the style of the thirteenth century, when the pointed arch having attained maturity, the peculiar features, decorative accessories, and sculptures of Norman character fell into disuse.

Amongst the structures which present examples of this style may be instanced the ruined church of Buildwas Abbey, Salop, founded A.D. 1135. In this edifice Norman features and details are blended with the pointed arch. The nave is divided from the aisles by plain recessed double-faced pointed arches with square edges and continuous hood mouldings over the external faces, springing from massive cylindrical piers with square bases and abaci; whilst the clerestory windows (for there is no triforium) are semicircular-headed. The general features of early Norman character, the absence of ornamental mouldings, and the plain appearance this church exhibits throughout, perhaps warrant the presumption that it is the same structure mentioned in the charter of confirmation granted to this abbey by Stephen, A.D. 1138—9. The church of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, presents an interesting combination of semicircular, intersecting, and pointed arches, of

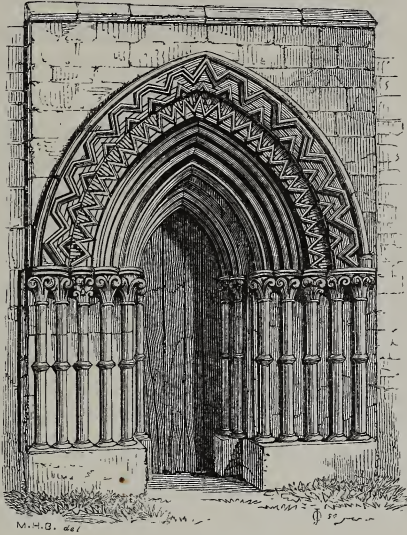
contemporaneous date, encircled with the zig-zag and other Norman mouldings, but in appearance and detail is of much later date than the church of Buildwas Abbey, though the same early era has been as-



Arch, Rothwell Church, Northamptonshire

signed to each. St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury, now in ruins, supposed to have been erected in the reigns of Henry the Second and Richard the First, is perhaps the richest specimen now remaining of the Semi-Norman or Transition style, and is remarkable

for the profusion and beauty of its sculptured detail, the combination of round and intersecting arches, and the close approach it presents in many points to the succeeding style. In the remains of Malmesbury Abbey Church, a Norman triforium with semicircular



West Doorway, Rothwell Church, Northamptonshire.

arches is supported by pointed arches which are enriched with Norman mouldings, and spring from massive cylindrical Norman piers. The nave of Fountains Abbey Church, Yorkshire, has on either side pointed arches springing from massive piers of Norman design, whilst the clerestory windows above are round-headed. The interior of Rothwell Church,

Northamptonshire, has much of Semi-Norman character; the aisles are divided from the nave by four lofty, plain, and doubly recessed pointed arches with square edges, springing from square piers with engaged semicylindrical shafts on each side, and banded midway between the bases and capitals; the latter of which are enriched with sculptured foliage, and surmounted by square abaci. The west doorway is also of Semi-Norman character, the arch is pointed, the face is enriched with the zig-zag and semi-hexagonal mouldings, and the shafts of the jambs are banded and have capitals of stiffly sculptured foliage; this doorway is deeply recessed, and is set within a projecting mass of masonry resembling the shallow Norman buttress. The circular part of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, one of the round churches, contains early pointed arches, with a single intrados or soffit, and the edges slightly chamfered, which is sometimes the case; in other respects these arches are perfectly plain, and spring from Norman cylindrical piers. In the circular part of the Temple Church, London, dedicated A. D. 1165, each of the piers consist of four banded columns, approximating those of the Early English style of the thirteenth century; these support pointed arches, over which and continued round in front of the triforium is an arcade of intersecting semicircular arches; the clerestory windows above are round-headed. An arcade of early pointed flat-faced arches, enriched with the zig-zag moulding, and displaying other features of Norman detail, decorates the interior of the chancel of Stoneleigh Church, Warwick-

shire. The chancel of Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, contains some very curious and large pointed windows with details of Norman character, the architraves being enriched with the beak-head, zig-zag, cable, and billet mouldings; the mullions in these windows appear to be insertions of the fourteenth century. In Little Snoring Church, Norfolk, is a curious doorway, in which a semicircular-headed arch appears under a pointed arch which is enriched on the face and soffit by a zig-zag bead moulding, this is included within a kind of horse-shoe arch consisting of a round and hollow moulding, and the latter is partly filled with sculptured foliage. In the little rude Church of Sutton Basset, Northamptonshire, consisting of a nave and chancel only, the former 42 feet 6 inches, the latter 22 feet long; the division between the nave and chancel is formed by a double faced semi-Norman pointed arch with square edges and a hood moulding over, springing from engaged cylindrical piers, with sculptured capitals and deep abaci, the intercolumniation being only 5 feet 10 inches. Part of the western front of the Abbey Church, Croyland, now in ruins, exhibits a fine example of this transition style. It consists of four tiers of arches, those in the lower (which have lost their shafts) are ornamented with a rich zig-zag moulding; the next have Norman capitals and pointed arches; the third tier is composed of intersecting arches, and the fourth, of which the head of one arch only remains, is of late Norman character, having only a single hollow and bold round moulding. The date of this piece of

work is considered to be about A. D. 1163, or somewhat later^f.

There is one fine specimen of this style which has been noticed by an author contemporaneous with its erection, and by whom the date of it has been clearly

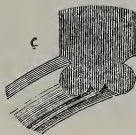


Crypt, Canterbury Cathedral.

authenticated ; this is the eastern part of Canterbury Cathedral, consisting of Trinity Chapel, and the circular adjunct called Becket's Crown, with that part of the crypt which lies beneath. The building of these

^f See vignette at the head of this chapter.

commenced the year following the fire, which occurred A. D. 1174, and was carried on without intermission for several successive years. Gervase, a monk of the cathedral, and an eye-witness of its re-edification, wrote a long and detailed description of the work in progress, drawing a comparison between that and the more ancient Norman structure which was burnt. He does not, however, notice in any clear and precise terms the general adoption of the pointed and partial disuse of the round arch, in the new building, from which we may perhaps infer they were at that period indifferently used, or rather that the pointed arch was gradually gaining the ascendancy.

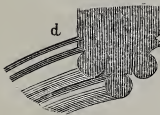


a Capital of pier.

b Base of pier.

c Rib moulding of transverse arch of groining.

d Rib moulding of diagonal arch of groining.



g In the faithful and circumstantial account which Gervase gives of the partial destruction of this cathedral by fire, A. D. 1174, and its after restoration, he seems to allude, though in obscure language, to the altered form of the vaulting in the aisles of the choir, (*in circuitu extra chorum*); and his comparison, with reference to this building, between early and late Norman architecture is altogether so curious and exact as to deserve being transcribed:—

“ Dictum est in superioribus quod post combustionem illam vetera

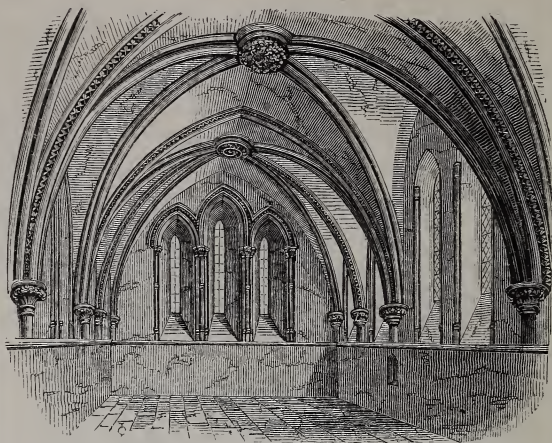
Although some, with apparent reason, may object to the use of the term *Semi-Norman style*, as applied to that stage of transition formed by the pointed arch, on its first appearance, with mouldings and features of Norman character; also from its being contemporaneous with the pure Norman period, whose distinguishing characteristic is the semicircular arch, without any intermixture of the pointed, yet not absolutely superseding it: nevertheless it may be considered as a Transition style, combining the general form of the arch of one age with the details of a preceding one. We can neither trace satisfactorily the exact period of the introduction of the Semi or Mixed Norman style, or even that of its extinction, nor have we perhaps any remains of this kind to which we can attribute an earlier date than those at Buildwas Abbey Church, included between A. D. 1130 and A. D. 1140; from that time it appears to

fere omnia chori diruta sunt, et in quendam augustioris formæ transierunt novitatem. Nunc autem quæ sit operis utriusque differentia dicendum est. Pilariorum igitur tam veterum quam novorum una forma est, una et grossitudo, sed longitudo dissimilis. Elongati sunt enim pilarii novi longitudine pedum fere duodecim. In capitellis veteribus opus erat planum, in novis sculptura subtilis. Ibi in chori ambitu pilarii viginti duo, hic autem viginti octo. Ibi arcus et cætera omnia plana utpote sculpta secure et non scisello, hic in omnibus fere sculptura idonea. Ibi columpna nulla marmorea, hic innumeræ. Ibi in circuitu extra chorum fornices planæ, hic arcuatæ sunt et clavatæ. Ibi murus super pilarios directus cruces a choro sequestrabat, hic vero nullo intersticio cruces a choro divisæ in unam clavem quæ in medio fornici magnæ consistit, quæ quatuor pilariis principalibus innititur, convenire videntur. Ibi cælum ligneum egregia pictura decoratum, hic fornix ex lapide et tofo levi decenter composita est. Ibi triforium unum, hic duo in choro, et in ala ecclesiæ tertium.”—De Combust. et Repar. Cant. Ecclesiæ.

have prevailed in conjunction or intermixed with the Norman to the close of the twelfth century, and probably somewhat later, for in many of the monastic structures then founded, vestiges of it are apparent.



Glastonbury Abbey



Kirkstead Chapel.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE EARLY ENGLISH STYLE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the intervention of that stage of transition in Ecclesiastical Architecture, which has been treated of in the preceding chapter, the connecting links between the styles of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are far less clearly developed than in any subsequent period of transition. For in the early part of the thirteenth century a style of architecture began to prevail in which not only was the form of the arch, with some few exceptions, pointed, but the heavy and distinctive features of Norman architecture,

whether constructive or merely decorative, appear to have been laid aside, and new forms, new combinations of mouldings, and new principles of construction brought into use, and an evident vertical tendency may be observed both in the general design and in detail, in all of which there is reason to imagine much was symbolically expressed, though, through the mist of ages, the symbolism is indistinctly discerned.

This style, designated the **EARLY ENGLISH**, prevailed generally during the thirteenth century. It is distinguished from the Norman and Semi-Norman styles by the semicircular-headed arch being almost discarded, and superseded by the pointed arch. But the semicircular arch was still sometimes used, as in the pier arches of the retro-choir, Chichester Cathedral, and in doorway arches at Whitwell, Rutlandshire, and at Castor Church, Northamptonshire. The segmental arch, nearly flat, was also used in doorways.

In large buildings of this era, the lancet and the equilateral-shapedⁱ arch were prevalent, as in Westminster Abbey, where the lancet arch predominates, and in Salisbury Cathedral the equilateral arch is principally used; but in small country churches the obtuse-angled arch^k is most frequently found. In large buildings the architrave is often faced with a succession of round mouldings and deep hollows, in which the tooth ornament is sometimes inserted, but in small churches the arches are generally recessed, and have merely plain chamfered edges. Sometimes arches of one style have at a subsequent period been

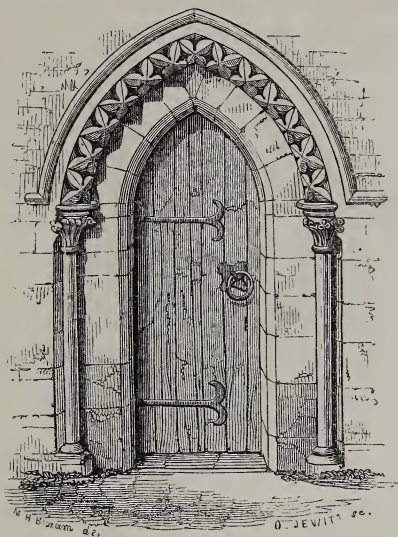
i See p. 25.

k See p. 29.

altered to correspond in form with those of a later : thus the two westernmost arches of the nave of Worcester Cathedral have been altered from the original semicircular Norman form to that of the early pointed.

The small DOORWAYS of this style often have a single detached shaft on each side, with a bell-shaped capital either plain or covered with foliage, and the architrave consists of a few bold mouldings with a dripstone or hood over, either finishing with a plain return, or with corbel heads, masks, or knots of foliage. The tooth ornament is sometimes used, either as a decoration in the architrave mouldings, or running up the angles of the jambs. Richer doorways have two or more detached shafts, sometimes banded, at the sides, and architrave mouldings composed of numerous members, the most usual of which are the round and deep hollow. A plain and simple specimen appears on the south side of Baginton Church, Warwickshire. On the north side of the chancel of Tansor Church, Northamptonshire, is an Early English pointed doorway, the architrave of which is enriched with the tooth moulding. Flore Church, Northamptonshire, has a doorway with shafts of grey marble at the sides supporting an architrave enriched with the tooth ornament, and over this is a dripstone or hood-moulding. At the south-west angle of the cloisters of Peterborough Cathedral is a very rich specimen with numerous architrave mouldings ; within the pointed arch of this doorway is a semicircular arch, and the space between this and the inner mouldings of the pointed arch is filled with a blank quatrefoil and

sculptured foliage, the jambs being ornamented with the tooth moulding, and on each side are four detached shafts with plain but bold moulded capitals. A doorway in the ruined church of Lanark, North Britain, exhibits the round moulding with a fillet on the face, and the capitals, (which are all that remain of

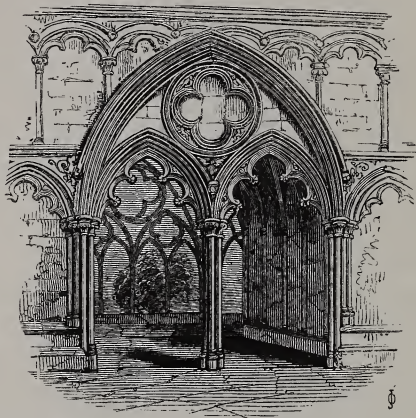


Flore Church, Northamptonshire

two nook shafts,) are richly sculptured. In Romsey Church, Hants, is a doorway of this style, the arch of which is obtusely pointed, the tooth ornament appears in the architrave, and on either side is a slender shaft of Purbeck marble, finished with a richly sculptured capital of stiff foliage. In the west front of the ruined

church of Byland Abbey, Yorkshire, the principal doorway was a pointed trefoil arch.

In large churches, and in those principally of conventual foundation, we meet with doorways divided into two arches by a single or a clustered shaft; these arches are comprised within a larger one, and in the space between a quatrefoil is often inserted, or it is



Chapter House, Salisbury Cathedral

otherwise ornamented with sculptured foliage. The following double doorways deserve particular notice: that in the west front of Wells Cathedral; the principal entrance in the west front of Salisbury Cathedral; also that to the Chapter-House: in the latter the heads of the sub-arches are cinquefoiled. The entrance to the Chapter-House and the doorway in the south transept, Lichfield Cathedral, the latter is peculiarly rich and striking; there are five distinct

sets or divisions of architrave mouldings, covered with sculptured foliage and oval-shaped medallions inclosing small figures in relief, a profusion of the tooth ornament runs up the jambs between the insulated shafts at the sides, it is also deeply recessed, and altogether one of the most highly ornamented of this style. The south portal to the Presbytery, Lincoln Cathedral, has under a deeply recessed arch two arched openings cinquefoiled in the heads, with a quatrefoil between, the space above is filled with sculpture in relief, and on the sides of the outer arch are four mutilated statues, representing the four evangelists, designed and sculptured with exquisite art. The entrance to the west front or Galilee, Ely Cathedral. The entrance to the porch in the west front of Chichester Cathedral. The doorway in the south transept Beverley Minster, where two pointed arched openings divided by a shaft are comprised within a semicircular arch. The west entrance to the tower of Higham-Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire, contains within a pointed arch two segmental and nearly flat arched doorways, and over these, in the head of the pointed arch, are ten circular designs filled with sculptured basso relievos severally representing the Salutation, the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, the Offering of the Magi, the Crucifixion, the Descent into Hell; the latter pourtrayed, in the manner customary during the middle ages, by the wide open jaws and head of a fish¹; the Disciples at the Se-

¹ In allusion to the prayer of Jonah while in the belly of the fish, "Out of the belly of hell cried I," &c.

pulchre, and other incidents in the life of our Saviour. The west doorway of the church of St. Cross, Hampshire, consist of two circular trefoil-headed openings, divided by an angular shaft, with a quatrefoil over, comprised within a pointed arch; this is a plain and early example of the double door. The west doorway to Tintern Abbey Church, Monmouthshire, contains within a pointed arch two circular trefoil-headed openings divided by an angular shaft, and the space above is filled with foliated circles. Of the origin and use of the double portal we are ignorant, nor does it clearly appear whether it was significant of any rite or mystery; such however may possibly have been the case.

The PORCHES of this style were in general large and deep with high pitched vaulted roofs, of which the north porches of Salisbury and Wells are examples. The south porch of Barnack Church, Northamptonshire, has a very high pitched stone roof, and the internal vaulting is supported on cross springers. At Tansor Church, Northamptonshire, and Somerby Church, Leicestershire, are Early English porches, the external doorway arches of which are enriched with the tooth moulding. The south porch of Warmington Church, Northamptonshire, is groined, the vaulting being supported by simple cross springers, and on each side is an arcade of three arches; the architrave of the inner doorway is faced with three sets of mouldings springing on each side from one engaged and two detached shafts, whilst the outer doorway is enriched with the tooth ornament. Wood-

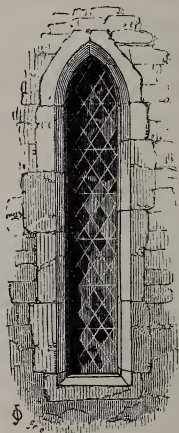
ford Church in the same county has a curious Early English porch, the exterior doorway has nook shafts and an architrave composed of numerous mouldings, whilst the interior doorway presents a circular trefoil head beneath a semicircular arch, over which appears a pointed arch. Porches of this style are perhaps not so numerous as those of later date. Some portals, projecting but little from the building, are to be met with on the south side of Lincoln Cathedral, and in the west front of Salisbury.

Instead of the massive Norman, the Early English PIERS were, in large buildings, frequently composed of an insulated column surrounded by slender detached shafts, as at Salisbury, all uniting together under one capital; these shafts were divided into parts by horizontal bands; sometimes they were clustered without the shafts being detached, as at Oxford and Lincoln Cathedrals, but in small churches a plain octagonal or circular pier was most frequently used, as at Boxgrove, Sussex, and St. Giles's, Oxford, and as these were continued in the succeeding style, they can only be distinguished by the mouldings and ornaments of the capital and base.

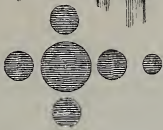
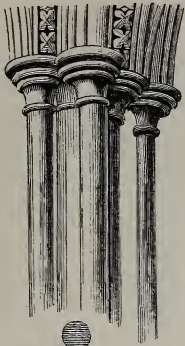
The general form of the CAPITAL is bell-shaped; round the neck is a bead moulding; and the capping, or abacus, consists generally of a few round and hollow mouldings, as at York, some of which are frequently deeply undercut; in early specimens they are generally ornamented with a small nail-head moulding, as at St. Giles's, Oxford, and afterwards with the tooth ornament as at Durham; both these ornaments

often occur on the small shafts of windows, &c. Many capitals are covered with foliage sculptured in a manner peculiarly characteristic of this style; the stems of the foliage rise from the neck moulding and the foliage, in which a kind of trefoil generally predominates, curls gracefully over beneath the upper mouldings of the capital. The capital surmounting the multangular-shaped pier is either multangular in form, as at Boxgrove, Surrey, or circular, as at Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, but plain, with neck and cap mouldings, and is only to be distinguished from that of the succeeding style by its peculiar mouldings.

In the early period of this style the Lancet window of one light, very long and narrow, was most generally used, it only differed from the plain Norman window in being pointed instead of round-headed; it was frequently without a dripstone or any other ornament, as in the annexed specimen, which is given as an example of the simplest form. We sometimes, however, find them with a dripstone, which is continued as a stringcourse from one window to another. Two Lancet windows comprised under a single dripstone are sometimes met with, as the belfry window of the tower of Wansford Church, Northamptonshire.



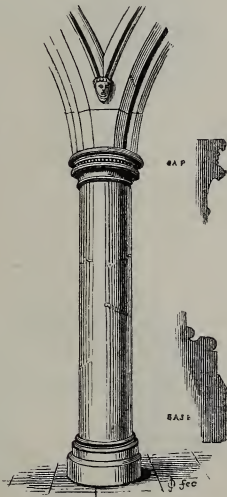
Headington, Oxfordshire.



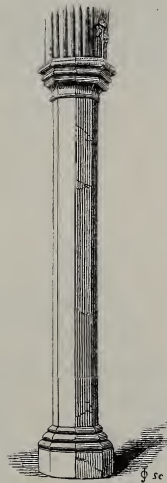
Salisbury Cathedral



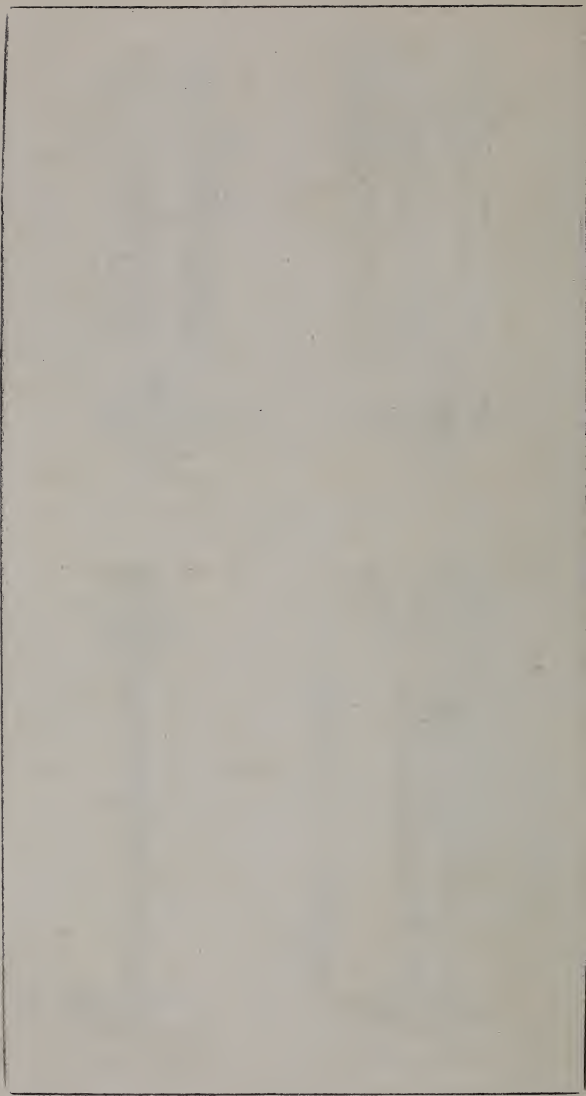
Lincoln Cathedral



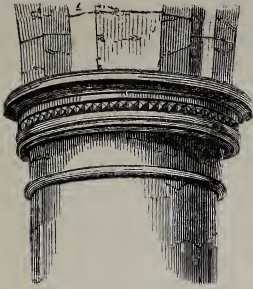
St Giles's Oxford.



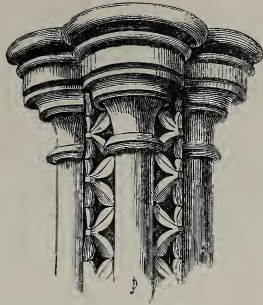
Boxgrove, Sussex.



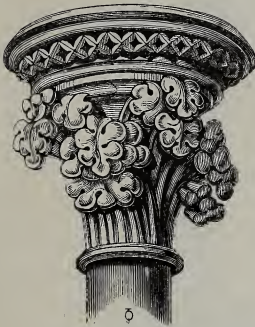
CAPITALS AND BASES.



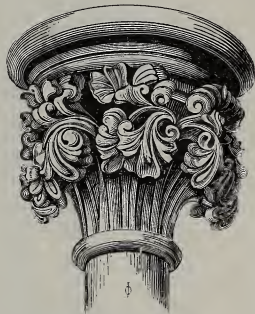
St. Giles's, Oxford.



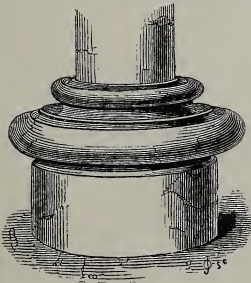
York Cathedral.



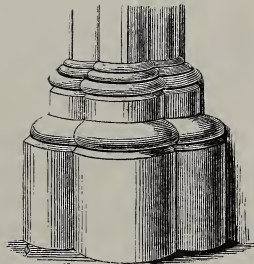
Durham Cathedral.



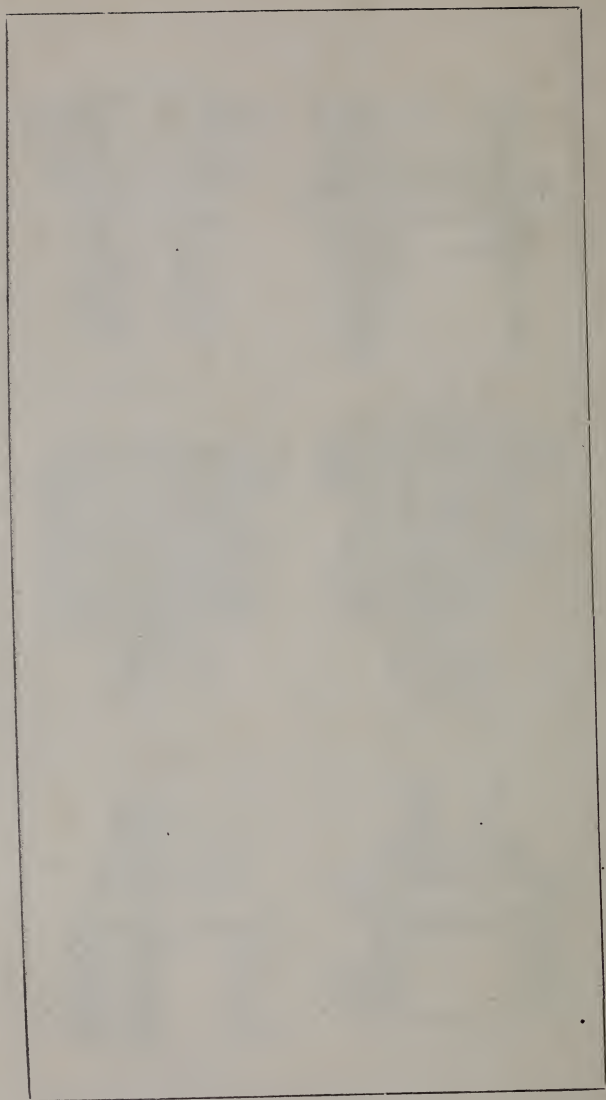
York Cathedral.



Lincoln Cathedral

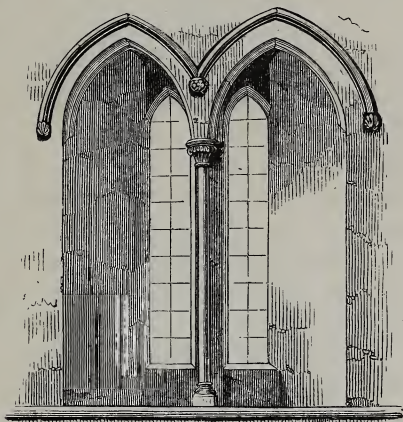


Worcester Cathedral.



Sometimes two or three, which though distant on the outside, are, by their wide internal splaying, and the intervention of detached shafts, combined into a single window in the inside, as at St. Giles's, Oxford.

· A common arrangement for the east end of a chancel is to have three Lancets, the middle one higher than the others, distant on the outside, (though generally comprised under a continuous dripstone)



St. Giles's Oxford

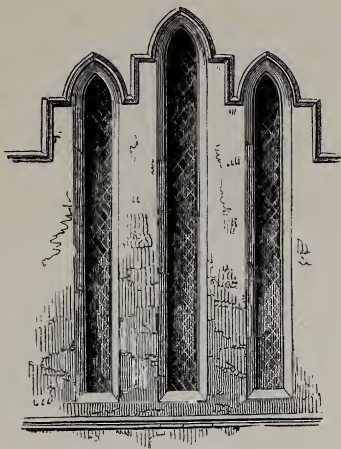
but internally combined into a single window, occupying nearly the whole width of the chancel; of which an elegant example occurs at Stanton Harcourt. A specimen of the three Lancets so arranged occurs also at Wapenbury, Warwickshire. At Standlake and Bucknell, Oxfordshire, the three Lancets are of the same height; and at Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, Warwickshire, they are unconnected by a dripstone. Four

Lancet windows thus disposed, the two middlemost being highest, are inserted in the east wall of the chancel at Repton, and at the east end of the chapel of Trinity Hospital, Leicester, but this is an unusual arrangement, and five Lancet windows, rising in gradation to the centre one, and disposed under a single dripstone, occur at the east end of the chancel of Irthlingborough Church, and at the west end of the south aisle of Oundle Church, Northamptonshire. In the east wall of the chancel of Coddington Church, Herefordshire, are two Early English Lancet lights unconnected, and in the east wall of the chancel of Preston Church, in the same county, are two pointed trefoil-headed Lancet lights, which are early Decorated, comprised within one internal arch, but the arrangement of two lights only in the east wall of a chancel is a deviation from the general rule.

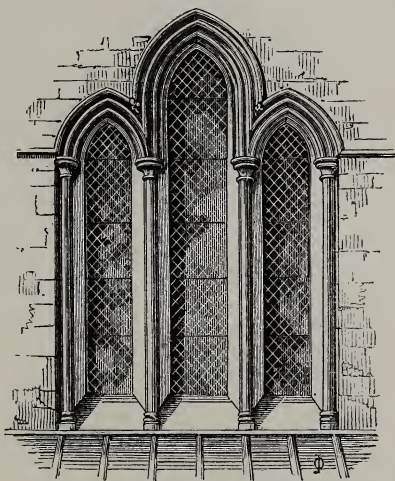
We also find in the interior of rich buildings of this style detached shafts standing out in front of the window jambs and supporting the arches of the window, as in the Chapter-House, Oxford Cathedral, and the Lady Chapel at Hereford Cathedral; and the architrave of the windows is sometimes much enriched with the tooth moulding.

An elegant window is also formed by the combination of three Lancets externally, which are connected by means of the dripstones and attached shafts, as at Salisbury.

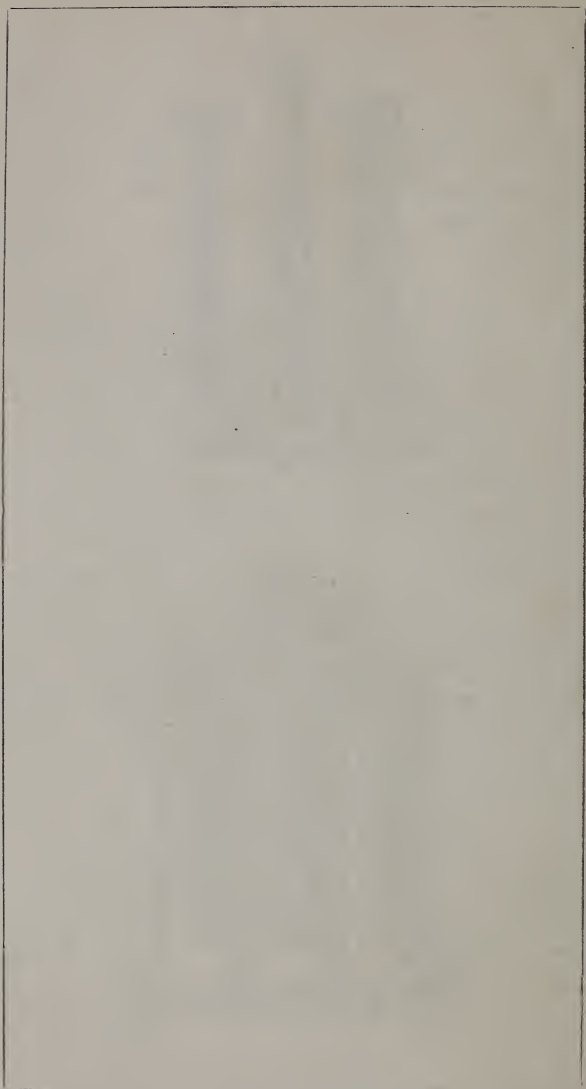
The first approximation to tracery in the heads of windows appears to have been the piercing the space over a double Lancet window comprised within a

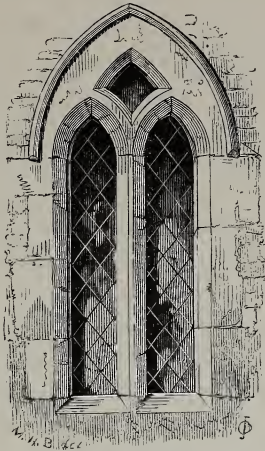


Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire

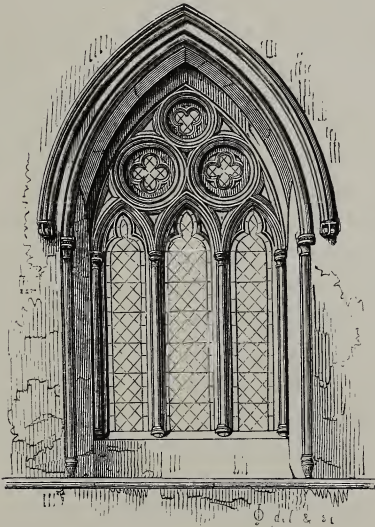


Salisbury Cathedral.

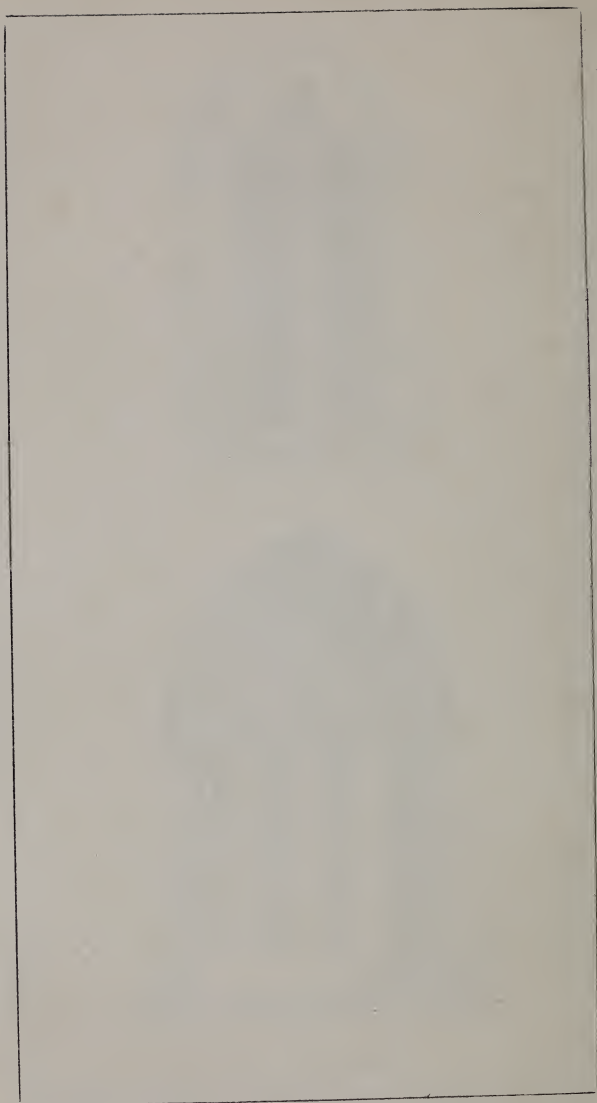




Brownsover Church, Warwickshire.



St. Giles's Church, Oxford.



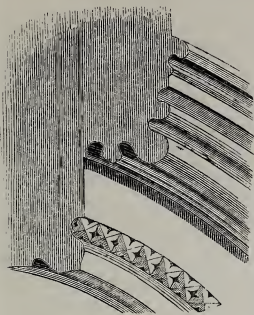
single dripstone, with a plain lozenge-shaped opening, as at Brownsover, Warwickshire. In the chancel at North Kilworth, Leicestershire, are sets of Lancet windows arranged two together under a single dripstone, with the space between the heads pierced with a lozenge; internally these windows have detached shafts at the sides. In the chapel of Brownsover, Warwickshire, is a triple Lancet window, rudely constructed, comprised within a single dripstone, and the spaces between the heads of the lights are simply pierced with triangular-shaped openings. Towards the close of this style the space in the head of a double window was occupied by one, and that in a triple window by three foliated circles, the whole of the lights so arranged as to form but a single window, as at St. Giles's, Oxford. The heads of the Lancet or principal lights also began to be foliated. In Glenfield Church, Leicestershire, are windows of this description of two lights with a single foliated circle in the head. In Lincoln Cathedral are windows of three lights with three foliated circles in the head. The great east window of this cathedral is divided into two pointed compartments, each of which is subdivided into four Lancet lights with small foliated circles above, whilst the head of the window is filled with a large circle inclosing seven of smaller size foliated; the divisions between the Lancet or principal lights of this window are formed by clustered shafts of various but slender proportions with capitals of sculptured foliage. This is perhaps the largest window to be found of this particular style. Windows with foliated

circles in the heads, though differing materially both in the details of the principal and contour of the secondary lights from the decorated windows of the fourteenth century, in which the flow of tracery is unbroken, exhibit a transition of style between the simple Lancet window of a single light and the Early Decorated window of that kind which is called Geometrical.

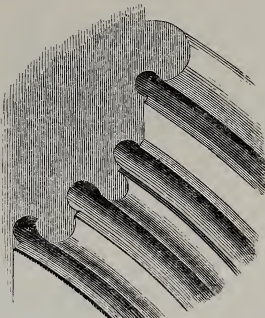
Immediately beneath the windows we generally find a stringcourse moulding, running horizontally along the wall, both internally and externally. Single windows when placed at a distance from each other are often connected by a dripstone, which, passing over the head of each window, returns at the spring of the arch, or somewhat lower, horizontally along the wall. Early English chancels are often lighted on the north and south sides by three Lancet windows inserted singly at regular intervals, but connected by a dripstone moulding thus disposed.

The **MOULDINGS** we meet with in this style consist chiefly of bold rounds and deep hollows, the rounds are sometimes filleted, but not so frequently as in the Decorated style. The roll moulding, which belongs more particularly to the Decorated style, is found also in this. When a series of Early English mouldings occur, very striking effects of light and shade are produced by the bold projections and the depth of the intervening hollows. A plain round semicylindrical stringcourse is sometimes found, as in the chancel of Bucknell Church, Oxfordshire, and elsewhere; a plain roll moulding, the upper overlapping the under part,

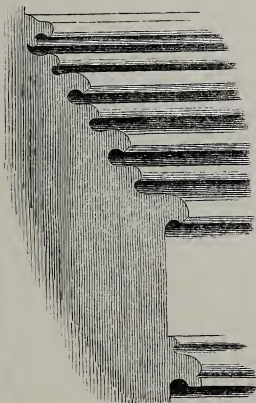
EARLY ENGLISH MOULDINGS



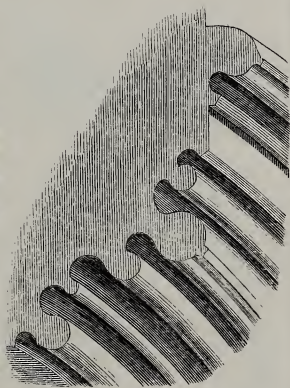
Door, St. Mary's, Lincoln.



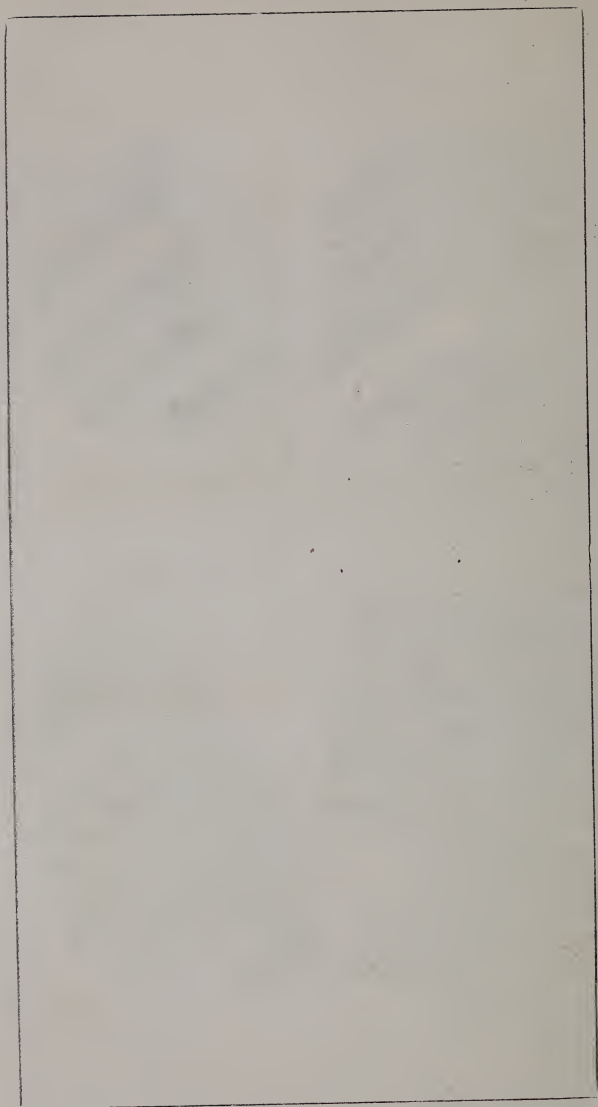
Arch, Winchester Cathedral.



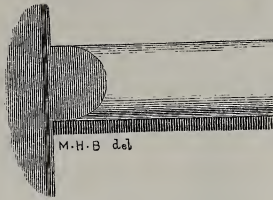
Basement, Hereford Cathedral.



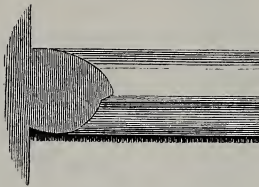
Window, Hereford Cathedral.



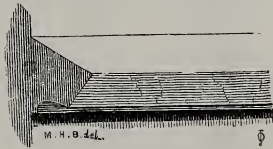
as at Wapenbury, is common. Both these mouldings, particularly the latter, appear also in the Decorated style. In Warmington Church, in the county of Northampton, a fine specimen of very rich Early English, approaching Decorated, there is a stringcourse consisting of an upper and under slope, and one of a somewhat similar form, but undercut, occurs at Bubbenhall, Warwickshire. The common dripstone, or hood-moulding, consists of a round lapping over a deep undercut hollow moulding; sometimes it is a plain round, sometimes a round with the lower half chamfered off, as at Wapenbury and Warmington. The mouldings of basements frequently consist of a series of slopes, but sometimes they are made up of several series of mouldings alternately projecting and receding, as on the Lady Chapel, Hereford Cathedral. In large and conventual structures of this style, the



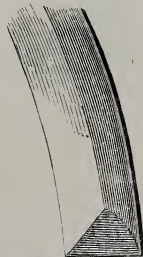
Bucknell Church, Oxon.



Wapenbury Church



Bubbenhall Church.



Wapenbury Church.

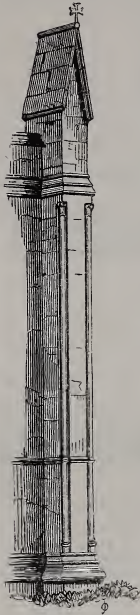
mouldings are far more numerous than in smaller churches.

The BUTTRESS of this age is generally distinguished by having a plain triangular or pedimental head, by

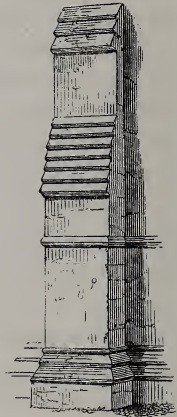
projecting much further from the building than the Norman buttress, and from being less in proportion in breadth, as at Beverley Minster: the angles are sometimes chamfered, or ornamented with slender shafts. It

more frequently finishes even with the top of the parapet or below it, but it occasionally rises above it. Plain buttresses in stages with simple slopes as set-offs are common, and occur at the west end of the nave of Romsey Abbey Church.

During this period we seldom find buttresses placed dia-



Beverley Minster:



Romsey Church.

gonally at the angles, but such disposition was not uncommon in the succeeding style; two instances, however, occur of plain triangular-headed buttresses so disposed in Early English buildings, at Warming-ton and Morton Pinkney Churches, Northampton-

shire. At the angles of churches in this style, two buttresses are frequently placed at right angles with each other and with the face of the wall. Flying buttresses, which were buttresses of an outer wall connected by an arch to those of an inner, and intended to strengthen the latter, were now first introduced, and were continued through all the subsequent styles. Light and elegant specimens may be seen at Salisbury, Lincoln, &c.

The WALLS were constructed differently to those of a former age, and were not so thick or massive, but the diminution in substance was compensated for by projecting buttresses of sufficient strength being so disposed at intervals along the walls as to counteract the thrust of the principals of the roof when merely of frame-work, and the springing of the groining ribs when vaulted.

In large structures blank ARCADES were often constructed against a wall, both externally as well as internally, to relieve the otherwise plain surface. They consisted of a series of semicircular or round trefoil-headed arches, of pointed trefoil-headed arches, and of plain pointed arches, springing from slender shafts, with bell-shaped capitals, which are sometimes covered with foliage. We also occasionally meet with small structures, the walls of which are thus partially relieved. In the Lady Chapel, Winchester Cathedral, the semicircular trefoil-headed arch appears in an arcade, the same also, together with the simple pointed arch, occurs at Wells Cathedral. In Worcester Cathedral, in the north transept of York Cathedral, and in the

ruins of the Lady Chapel, Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, the pointed trefoil-headed arch is used in arcades; and in the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, York, the plain pointed arch. All three varieties are to be met with at Salisbury Cathedral, and numerous other examples of arcade-work in this style might be adduced. In the interior of buildings arcades are generally found on the lower portions of the walls, and ranging under the windows, externally they are to be found in almost every part.

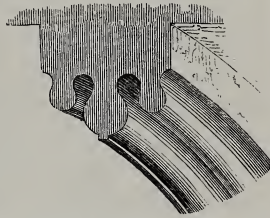
The Norman and Early English **ROOFS** were generally of a high pitch and acutely pointed. The original wooden frame-work roofs of many old churches in this style, from their liability to decay, have long since been removed and replaced by others, often of a more obtuse angle, in accordance with the style of the age in which the substitution took place, so that comparatively we rarely meet with an original wooden roof of the thirteenth century. The roof of the chancel of Polebrook Church, Northamptonshire, is however apparently in this style. It is divided into three bays by moulded tie beams with braces beneath, and each tie beam supports a king post, the principals, which are massive, are cut in the form of a trefoil, the purlins, ridge piece, and wall plates are moulded, but the common rafters are plain, and the pitch of the roof is, for the style, unusually low and obtuse. The tie beam does not often occur in this style, but the high pitched roof with a collar beam and braces are more common.^m

^m In the *Ecclesiologist* for May 1844, is an excellent article on early wooden roofs and their construction.

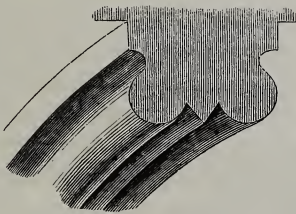
The vaulting of stone roofs was composed of few cellular compartments and ribs in each bay or division, often not more numerous than those of Norman vaulting, and does not present that apparent complexity of design and arrangement observable in the vaulting ribs of subsequent styles. In the cathedrals of Salisbury and Wells, and in the Temple Church, London, are good examples of Early English quadripartite vaulting supported by diagonal and transverse ribs. The spaces vaulted were more considerable than

in the Norman style, since the choir and nave, as well as the aisles of large conventual churches were now vaulted. The ribs are ornamented with the peculiar mouldings of the style, a very frequent one

consists of a bold projecting round with a lesser one on each side, divided from it by a deep hollow, as at



Oxford Cathedral.



Salisbury Cathedral.

Oxford Cathedral, Salisbury Cathedral, Hexham Church, Northumberland. Another, which is found in the Cathedrals of Salisbury and Wells, consists of two bold rounds sepa-

rated by an acute angular moulding; this we also see, though with a more Norman character, in the crypt at Glastonbury. Several other varieties occur, but all

are easily distinguished from those of the subsequent styles. A curious groined roof, in which the ribs are of wood, plain cut with chamfered edges, and the cells of the vaulting covered with boards, is to be found in the church of Warmington, Northamptonshire, before noticed; this may, however, be an Early Decorated roof, the church being one of a curious transition character.

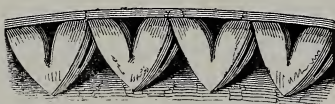
The square pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves, and the Norman pinnacle, at first a conical capping but afterwards polygonal, and sometimes ribbed at the angles, seems gradually to have led to the introduction of the spire, which, in the thirteenth century and subsequent ages, was often added to a Norman tower. In general form and outline the Early English spire varies little from that of the Early Decorated style; yet the details and tracery of the windows, the mouldings, and the manner in which the buttresses support the tower are generally sufficient to denote the style. The spire both of the thirteenth, and of the early part of the fourteenth century, often rises at once from the outer face of the wall of the tower, without any intervening parapet. The spire being octagonal, the sides which face the cardinal points slope down to the eaves, which project over the tower, whilst each diagonal face of the spire is connected at the base with an angle of the tower by a semipyramidal projection, the edge of which is carried from the angle of the tower upwards and dies in a point on the corresponding oblique face of the spire; this is called a **BROACH SPIRE**. The windows are set within acute pedimental-headed projections with vertical faces, placed alternately on

the four cardinal and the four oblique sides of the spire. The cornice under the eaves is sometimes enriched with the tooth or other ornamental mouldings, but is more frequently supported by a corbel table. In Northamptonshire are several fine examples of the Early English spire, among which may be mentioned those of Barnwell, All Saints', Warmington, and Wandsford.

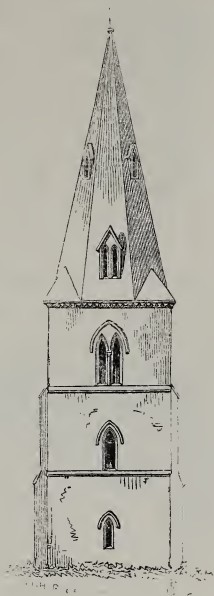
The tooth or dog tooth ornament; a kind of pyramidal shaped flower of four leaves, which is often found inserted in a hollow moulding, though it sometimes covers the edge of a jamb, and when seen in profile presents a zig-zag or serrated appearance, is peculiar, or nearly so, to this style.

The tooth moulding appears to have been introduced very late in the twelfth century, and it may have originated from the

small square stunted pyramidal (or nail head) mould-



ing with which some Norman details are studded. An early instance of it occurs amongst Norman mouldings in the north doorway of the church of

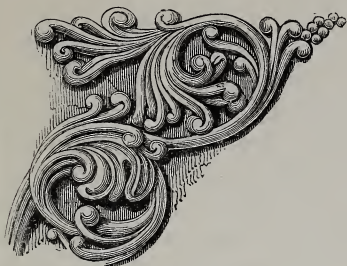


Wandsford Church.

St. Margaret Cliff, Kent ; and on a late semicircular-headed doorway at Whitwell Church, Rutlandshire ; a late instance in some decorated sedilia in Marston Trussel Church, Northamptonshire. After the thirteenth century it was gradually changed in form till it was lost in the foliage of the Decorated style. It is sometimes found used in great profusion in doorways, windows, and other ornamental details. The Ballflower, though introduced in the thirteenth century, (for it appears in the hollow architrave mouldings of arches of that period in the clerestory of Beverley Minster,) did not become a common ornament till the fourteenth century, to the style of which era it may be said more particularly to belong.

Sculptured foliage of this era is much used in capitals, brackets, corbels, bosses, and crockets, and is generally called *stiff*-leaved, a term not applying so much to the formality of design or execution which are frequently very elegant, and done with much freedom of hand, as to designate a kind of crisp foliage in which the stiff stems as well as the leaves are used in the composition. In this it chiefly differs from the later styles, where we see an approximation to nature, and the foliage appears of a much thinner and more flexible texture, evincing a greater freedom both in conception and execution. This is particularly observable where the thick stems rise from the mouldings and support the foliage above. Among the forms of foliage the trefoil is most predominant, and very characteristic of the style. The annexed plate exhibits some of the varieties.

EARLY ENGLISH FOLIAGE.



Salisbury Cathedral



Wells Cathedral.



Lincoln Cathedral



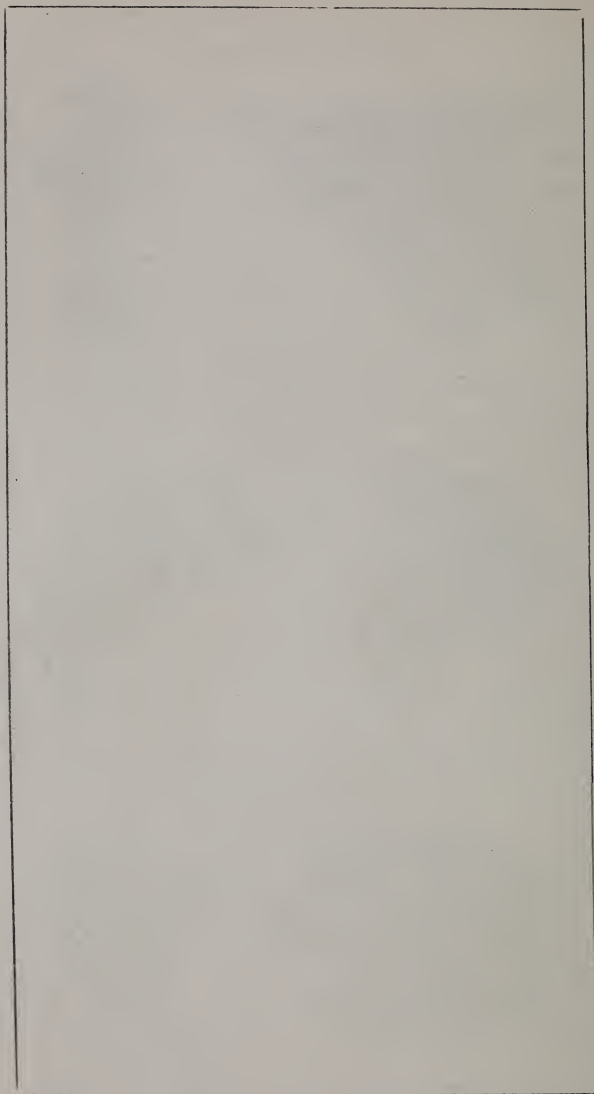
Wells Cathedral



Salisbury Cathedral



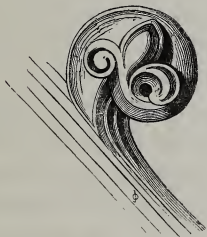
Warmington Church,
Northamptonshire



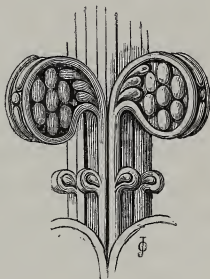
The CROCKET, a foliage-like appendage, projecting from the outer moulding of a canopy, pediment, or pinnacle, first appears in this style. In its earliest form the design is similar to that of the crook, or simple curved head of the Episcopal pastoral staff of this era—from which the name as well as the ornament itself may have been taken—curling round downwards; in a subsequent but still early stage it finished with a trefoil within a curve thus formed. The cathedrals of Salisbury and Wells present early specimens of the crocket.



Lincoln
Cathedral.



Salisbury Cathedral.



Wells Cathedral.

A simple horizontal PARAPET supported by a corbel table is common in this style, and the towers of the churches of Brize-Norton and Garsington, Oxfordshire, and of Dodford, Northamptonshire, furnish examples. At Salisbury Cathedral the horizontal parapet is relieved by a series of blank trefoil-headed

panels sunk in the head. Sometimes a plain low embattled parapet crowns the wall.

In comparing the EARLY ENGLISH, or style of the thirteenth century, with the NORMAN which preceded and the DECORATED style which followed it, we find it sufficiently distinguished from the former by the general lightness and elegance of its prevailing forms; and from the latter by its comparative plainness and simplicity. Its ornamental mouldings and accessories, without appearing obtrusive, are sufficiently numerous to relieve it from meagreness, whilst they harmonize with and are in keeping, subordinate to the general design; although they do not approach the chaste and rich effect displayed in the succeeding style, yet they evince the existence of a far more correct idea of tasteful arrangement and adaptation of detail than we find in the heavy and more strictly mechanical forms and concomitants of Norman architecture.

Of the principal structures erected in this styleⁿ we ought first and foremost to notice Salisbury Cathedral, built by bishop Poore and the three bishops who severally succeeded him, between A. D. 1220 and A. D. 1260: it is the most perfect specimen now existing on a large scale in its early state with lancet-shaped single-light windows; the cloister, chapter-

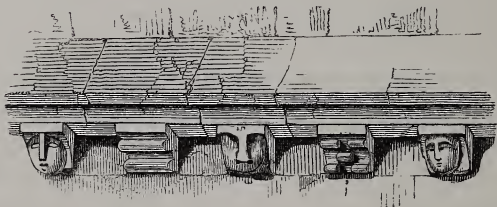
ⁿ Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire, is a large parochial structure principally in this style, and contains affixed to one of the piers a small but ancient brass plate, engraved with an inscription commemorative of the dedication of the church, A. D. 1241, as follows:—Anno ab incarnatione Dñi m̄ c̄c̄xli viii kl̄ Maii dedicata est hec Ecc̄cia et hoc Altare consecratum in honore sc̄i Oswaldi Regis et Martiris St. venerabili Patre Domino Hugone de Patishul Coventrensi episcopo.

house, and some other parts of the building are, however, late in the style, with wide windows divided by shafts into lights, above which are foliated circles. The nave and transepts of Westminster Abbey, commenced A. D. 1245, exhibit it in a somewhat more advanced stage. The greater part of Lincoln Cathedral is in this style, the nave and transepts being of early date with lancet-shaped windows, whilst the choir exhibits, especially in its eastern elevation, a striking and imposing specimen of its later or transition state. Worcester Cathedral is principally in this style, though many subsequent alterations and additions in detail may be observed. The west front of Wells Cathedral was erected by the munificence of bishop Joceline between A. D. 1213 and A. D. 1239; it is covered with blank arcades and a number of round trefoil-headed niches, which in this style are not unfrequent, surmounted by plain pedimental canopies; the niches contain specimens of statuary, both in single figures, the size of life, or larger, and smaller grouped figures in basso relievo, which are remarkable for their beauty and freedom of design. The sculpture of this period is indeed worthy of admiration, whether in basso relievo, monumental, or externally decorative^o, for the internal statuary on

^o Of the sculptors of this age, Walter of Colchester, sacristan of the abbey church of St. Alban's, who flourished in the early part of the thirteenth century, is described by Matthew Paris as being "Pictor et sculptor incomparabilis," and this author, in adverting to one of the works of this artist, describes the pains he took in perfecting it. "Quod quidem opus splendidissimum, non sine magno studio laborioso et labore studioso, perfecit." Another of his works is described as "unam

brackets was removed by authority at the Reformation; it exhibits a very rapid advance in design and feeling, destined only to be surpassed in that more glorious epoch of medieval art, the Edwardian era of the fourteenth century.

elegantissimam Mariolam quam opere sculpsit studiosissimo.—Matt. Paris, edit. Watts, pp. 1055—6.



Parapet, Brize Norton Church, Oxfordshire.



Stanton St. John's Church, Oxfordshire.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DECORATED ENGLISH STYLE.

IN the latter part of the thirteenth century, by a gradual and almost imperceptible progression, the Early English style merged into that which has received the appellation of the **DECORATED**, and prevailed for about a century, during the reigns of the three first Edwards. In this is displayed a greater profusion of ornament than in the style it superseded; and though it does not exhibit such an extreme multiplicity of minute decorative detail as the style of the fifteenth century, yet from the general contour and

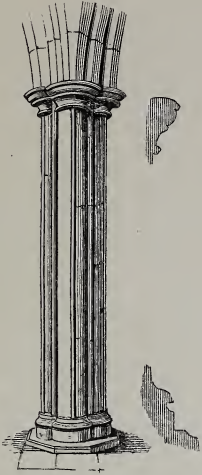
forms of its flowing tracery, and the principal lines of its composition verging pyramidically rather than vertically or horizontally, it is infinitely more pleasing, and, in the combination of sculptured and architectural details which are sometimes such as would reflect credit on any school of art, ancient or modern, it may be justly considered the most beautiful style of English Ecclesiastical Architecture.

There appears to have prevailed at this period a school of art both in architecture and sculpture, which in graceful design and beauty of execution far surpassed the works of any age, either anterior or subsequent. The origin and gradual developement of the school we may trace to the thirteenth century : in the fourteenth it reached perfection ; while in the fifteenth we perceive a marked decline in sculpture as well as in architectonic art, though somewhat concealed by an increased richness of detail.

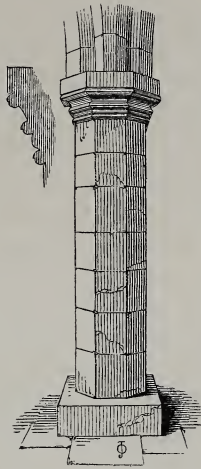
Simple pointed ARCHES, described from equilateral and obtuse-angled triangles,^p were generally used in this style. These, taken exclusively, are often difficult to be distinguished from those of the thirteenth century. This is the case in many small churches, where the arches are double-faced or recessed without mouldings, the edges of which are simply chamfered, and the distinction chiefly denoted by the mouldings of the capitals of the piers from which the arches spring. Those of most large as well as of many small churches, are ornamented with a series of mouldings, consisting of the quarter or three-quarter round mouldings,

^p See plates, pp. 25, 29.

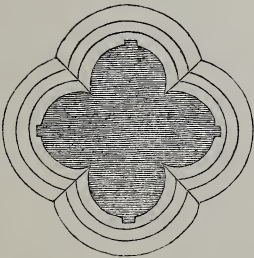
PIERS AND SECTIONS



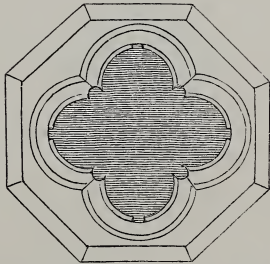
Austrey, Warwickshire.



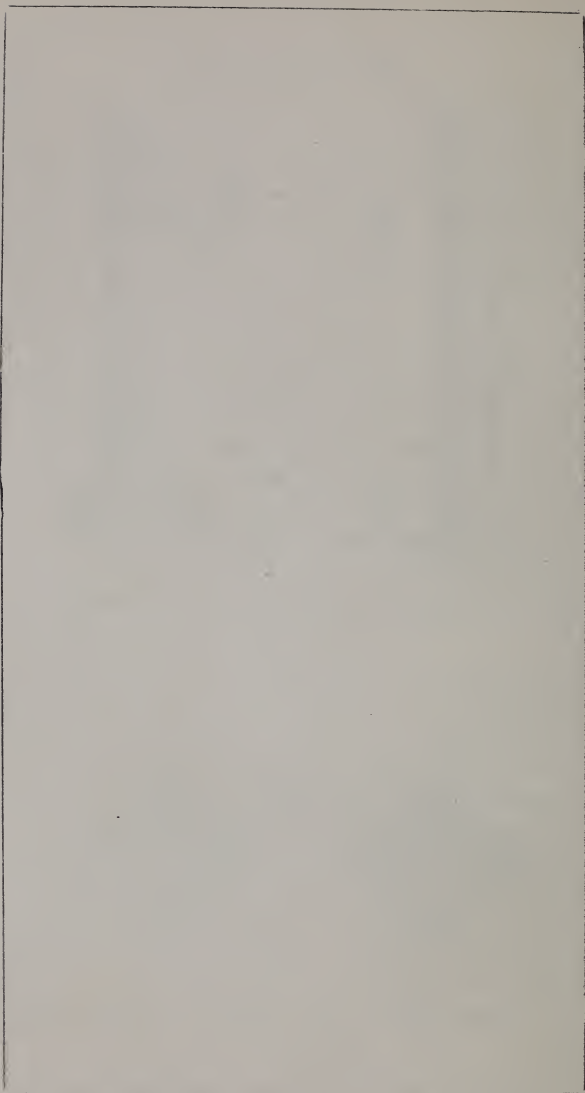
Tysoe, Warwickshire.



Austrey, Warwickshire.

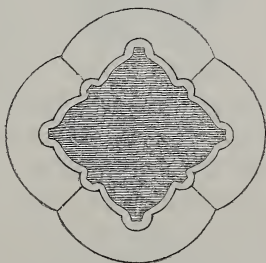


Grendon, Warwickshire.



frequently filleted, alternating with plain soffits and faces. On the south side of the nave of Mackworth Church, Derbyshire, are double-faced pointed arches with plain chamfered edges, whilst on the north side are double-faced arches with quarter round mouldings. The arches on both sides are of the same era, and of the Decorated style, springing from octagonal piers with plain moulded capitals. In Thorpe Malsor Church, Northamptonshire, the south aisle is divided from the nave by three double-faced pointed arches with chamfered edges and hood mouldings over, springing from clustered piers of four semicylindrical shafts with moulded bases and capitals. The north aisle of the same church is divided by three similar arches, which however spring from octagonal piers of the same date as the clustered piers; and a difference in the piers and arches of the same date in the same church is often observable.

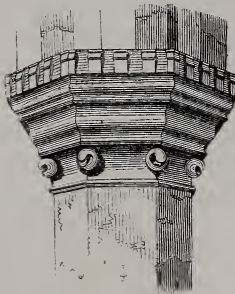
In large buildings of this style the PIERS were composed of a cluster of half or three quarter cylindrical shafts filleted on the face, not detached from each other, as in the Early English style, but closely united. Many of the piers in Exeter



Section of Pier Shaft, Appleby,
Leicestershire.

Cathedral resemble a cluster of slender shafts disposed diamond-wise. A common pier of this style is formed of four semicylindrical shafts united together without

divisional bands, with a square-edged fillet running vertically up the face of each shaft; as in the churches of Grendon and Austrey, Warwickshire. Some piers are composed of eight clustered shafts, four large and four small, each filleted up the face, as at Chipping-Warden Church, Northamptonshire. Piers composed of four clustered shafts are not always filleted, but many, in section, take the form of a simple quatrefoil, as at Hanwell Church, Oxfordshire. Sometimes the pier is simply cylindrical. The plain octagonal pier



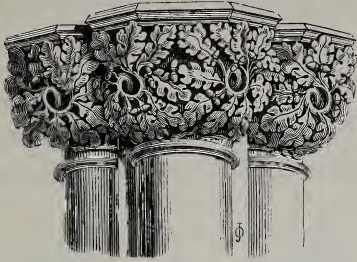
Dunchurch, Warwickshire.

is very prevalent in small churches, as at Tysoe, Warwickshire. The capitals are either bell-shaped, clustered, or octagonal, but do not always agree with the form of the shaft, as at the church of Chacombe, Northamptonshire; the cap mouldings are frequently numerous, and consist of a series of roll,

filleted, ogee, and hollow mouldings, in which the ball-flower is sometimes inserted, as at Dunchurch Church, Warwickshire; and the capitals in large churches are often richly sculptured, with light and elegant foliage, generally disposed horizontally round the bell of the capital, as at York Cathedral. Capitals sculptured with heads and figures occur in Adderbury and Hanwell Churches, Oxfordshire, and Cottingham Church,^q Northamptonshire. In the churches of

q Vide vignette, p. 17.

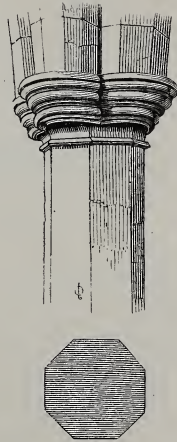
FOLIAGE



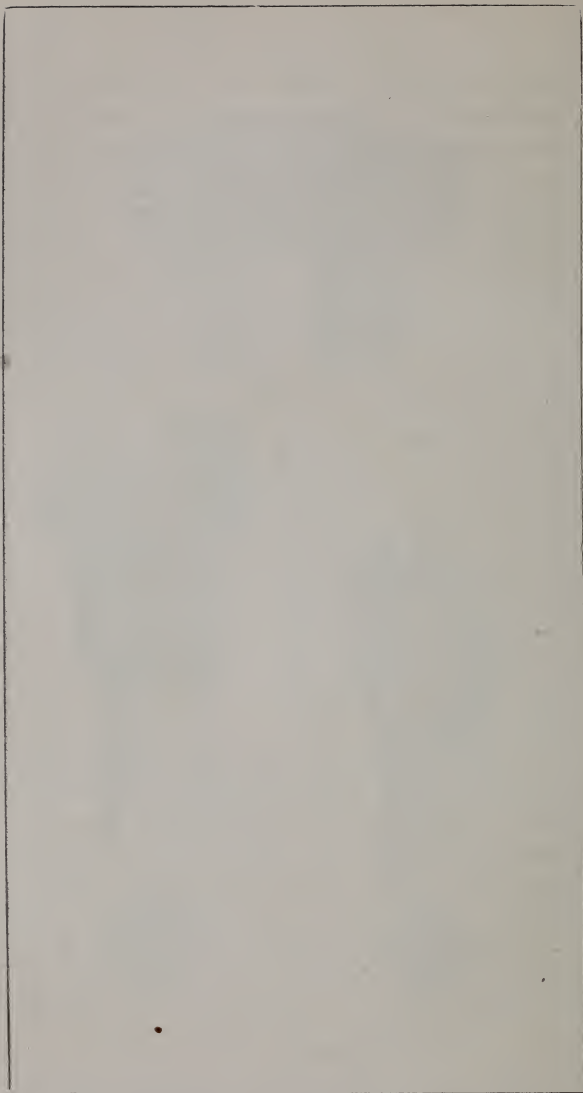
York Cathedral.



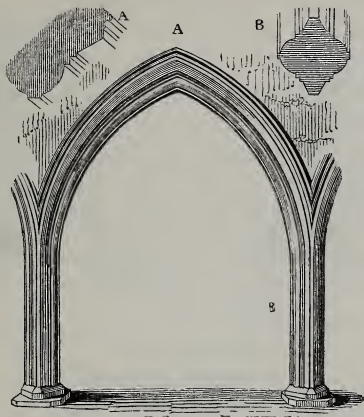
Hanwell Church



Chacombe Church



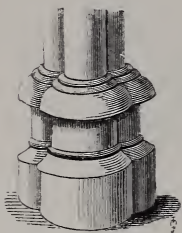
Monkskirby and Ratley, Warwickshire, of Cropredy, Oxfordshire, and of Blakesly and Charwelton, Northamptonshire, the arches which support the clerestory spring at once from the piers without any intervening capitals, the mouldings (quarter round) of the arches, being continued to the base of the piers, a practice not uncommon in the style of the fifteenth century,



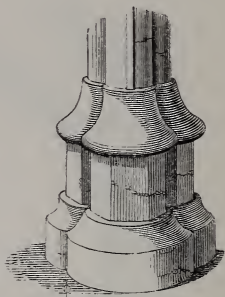
Ratley, Warwickshire.

but not very usual in this. The arches, three in number, on each side of the nave of Tickenham Church, Somersetshire, are plain pointed arches with single soffits and chamfered edges, but without capitals. These are of the fourteenth century. The bases of this period chiefly differ from those of the preceding in having the deep hollows filled up with small round mouldings, and in small shafts, finishing

with a projecting quarter round, as at Stanton Harcourt. An ogee is frequently used, and the base is often angular, as at Worcester. In Naseby Church, Northamptonshire, are clustered piers, not more than four feet high, the base mouldings of which are raised on curious square pedestals, also four feet in height, with plinth and cornice mouldings, being, with the



Stanton Harcourt, Oxon



Worcester Cathedral.

exception of the contour of the mouldings, similar to the pedestals of columns of the classic orders.^r

Of the large stone vaulted and GROINED ROOFS of this style, each bay or division is intersected by longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal ribs, with shorter ribs springing from the bearing shafts intervening; thus forming a series of vaulting cells more numerous

^r In Ledbury Church, Herefordshire, are some plain Norman arches supported by cylindrical piers with base mouldings and capitals surmounted by square abaci, the height of the piers being only equal to their diameter; these are set on plain square pedestals with a plain projecting cornice, the height of each being equal to the pier and capital it sustains.

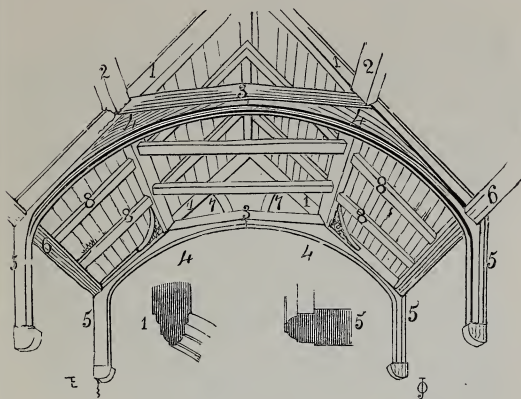
than are to be met with in the Early English style, though not subdivided to the excess observable in the groined vaulted roofs of the fifteenth century. Bosses, richly and elaborately sculptured, often occur at the intersections, as in the Early English. In the nave of York Cathedral, finished about A.D. 1330, the groining of the roof is less complicated than that of the choir constructed between A.D. 1360 and A.D. 1373.^s Small structures are more simply vaulted. In a chantry chapel adjoining the north side of the chancel of Willingham Church, Cambridgeshire, is a very acute-pointed, angular-shaped stone roof, of which the plain slanting surface of the vaulting is supported by two pointed arches springing from corbels, and these arches, which act as principals, sustain straight-sided stone vaulting ribs, obliquely disposed to conform with the angle of the roof, the space above each arch, and between that and the ridge line of the oblique ribs or principals, is filled with an open quatrefoil and other tracery. The north transept of Limington Church, Somersetshire, has a high pitched stone roof supported by groined ribs.

There are comparatively few WOODEN ROOFS of this style remaining, for they have generally been superseded by those of the fifteenth century, or of a later date, which are more obtuse in form and ornamental in character. The high and acute pitch of the

^s The allusion is made to the vaulted roofs of the nave and choir of this cathedral, as they existed previous to the late unfortunate and destructive fires, which spread the more rapidly on account of the groining ribs and vaulting being of wood.

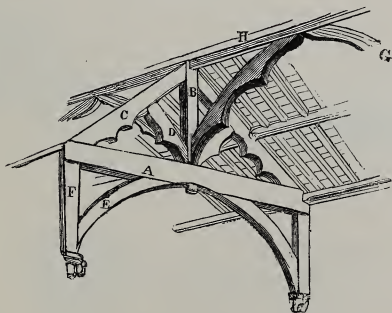
original roof is, however, still generally discernible by the weather moulding on the east wall of the tower, which is sometimes found beneath, and sometimes above, the present roof, the clerestory walls having been in some instances raised. It is difficult to point out the characteristics of the wooden roofs of this century, from the paucity of examples existing of ascertained date, the mouldings on the principal beams and rafters of supposed roofs of this style, require therefore a close and careful examination. In the nave of Higham Ferrars Church, Northamptonshire, is a wooden roof which apparently belongs to this era, it is acutely pointed, and open to the ridge piece, the walls are connected by horizontal tie beams, and these are strengthened beneath by two curved bracing ribs springing from stone corbels, and forming an arch. In the north transept of Andover Church, Hampshire, is a high-pitched roof open to the ridge piece, the frame work consists of tie beams, with a collar above each, supported by plain braces with spandrels, these support the principal rafters and the purlins, which latter divide the sloping sides of the roof horizontally, and on which the common rafters rest; and in the lower division of the sloping sides of the roof are arched purlin braces, but these do not occur in the upper. St. Mary's Church, Leicester, has an early wooden roof of plain construction, but probably of this style, the walls are connected by bracing ribs supporting collars on which the purlins rest, and from each collar spring curved struts, which incline to the slope of the roof, and

ROOF, ST MARY'S CHURCH, LEICESTER

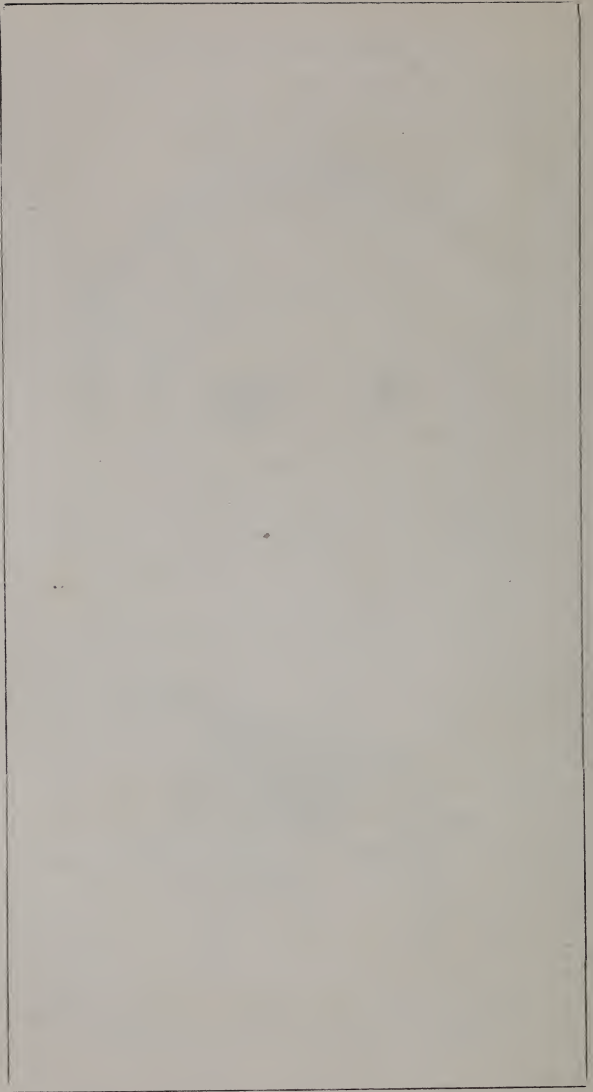


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|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.1. Principals. | 2.2. Purlins. | 3.3. Collars. | 4.4. Braces. |
| 5.5. Wallpieces. | 6.6. Wallplates. | 7.7. Struts | 8.8. Rafters. |

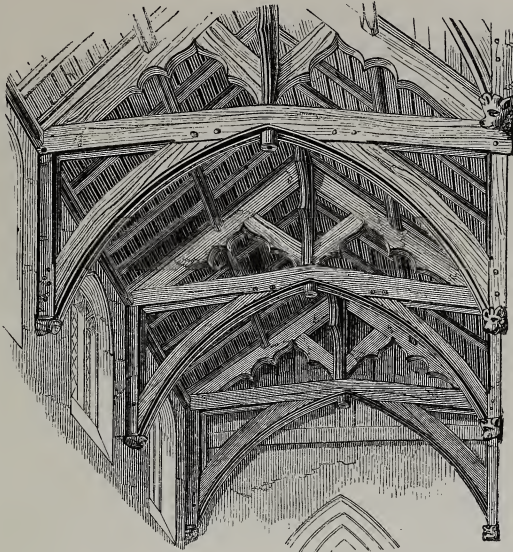
PART OF ROOF OF ADDERBURY CHURCH, OXON.



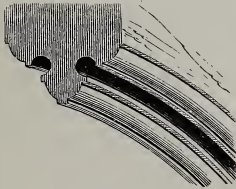
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|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| A Tiebeam. | B King-post. | C Principal. | D Strut. | E Brace. |
| F Wallpiece. | G Longitudinal Strut. | H Ridgēpiece. | | |



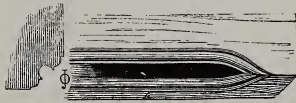
ADDERBURY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE



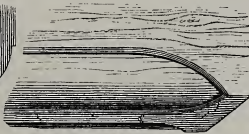
Roof, west end of Nave



Bracing Ribs.



Walplate



Purline.



these serve to support the principal rafters. The roof of Adderbury Church, Oxfordshire, is an excellent specimen of the fourteenth century, the framing consists of moulded tie beams with square king posts, and struts or braces, which support the principal rafters and purlins; the spaces between the rafters, struts, and tie beams, are foliated, beneath the tie beams are curved bracing ribs with spandrels, which, with the wall pieces, spring from corbel heads; and longitudinal bracing ribs, disposed so as to form arches with foliated soffits, are carried from king post to king post. This roof is worthy of minute examination. The frame work of the roof of the nave of Byfield Church, Northamptonshire, a fine structure in the Decorated style, is divided into bays by moulded tie beams, with a king post above each carried up to the ridge piece, which is large and moulded; the wall-plates, purlins, and principal rafters are also moulded, the common rafters have hollow mouldings at the angles, the tie beams are sustained by upright wall pieces resting on plain corbels projecting from the walls, and are also propped by struts. The roof of the nave of Daglinworth Church, Gloucestershire, is very simple; it is high pitched and open to the rafters, there is no apparent ridge piece, but the rafters, which are supported on each side by a purlin, meet at the top; there is no tie beam, but a collar with braces underneath, which are so disposed as to form a semicircular arch, and a longitudinal strut, or tie, parallel with the ridge line, is carried from collar to collar. The roof of the chan-

cel of Wysall Church, Nottinghamshire, which is in the Decorated style, appears to be original; it is divided into three bays by tie beams; above these, and half way up the valley of the roof, are collars with plain braces underneath; the easternmost bay is not open to the ridge piece, but is boarded over semi-hexagonally and painted.

The roofs, both of the nave and chancel, of Cubington Church, Warwickshire, are apparently of this style, though in construction plain and simple even to rudeness. The frame work between each bay consists of a moulded tie beam, from which two queen posts rise supporting a collar beam, on which the purlins rest, and from the upper side of the tie beam issue two curved struts, one on each side, which serve to brace the principal rafters. The valley of the roof is open to the ridge piece^t. In St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, a Decorated wooden roof of ornamental design is hid from view by the intervention of a plaster ceiling. The nave of Ely Cathedral has an open wooden roof of simple and probably early construction, the frame work is composed of rafters, at

^t Until very recently, these roofs were concealed by miserable flat plaster ceilings, one of which cut across the head of a very fine east window. These have been removed, and the original roofs exposed to view through the laudable exertions of the Rev. G. L. Cooke, the Incumbent. The church of Cubington is of Decorated character throughout, with the exception of three semicircular Norman pier arches, which separate the south aisle from the nave, and which are the only existing vestiges of an earlier structure, and it is evident that when the church was, with this exception, rebuilt in the fourteenth century, the keel moulding of that period was worked on the faces of two of these plain Norman arches, whilst the third was left untouched.

some distance above the feet of which are braces or struts carried obliquely from the rafters on one side to those on the opposite, and these braces are again connected by an horizontal collar, which probably acts as a tie, thus forming, when seen from below, a kind of pentagonal arched roof.

In the little desecrated church of Horton^u, near Canterbury, is an open wooden roof of a construction different to those which have been described. It is divided into bays by horizontal tie beams, with the underparts moulded, resting on the wall plates, and on vertical wall pieces supported by corbels, with a curved brace between each wall piece and the tie beam. From the centre of each tie beam rises an octagonal shaped king post up to about two thirds in height of the valley of the roof, where it supports a longitudinal rib or beam. From the principals of the roof, at about two fifths in height, spring plain braces which cross diagonally just above the longitudinal rib, and rest on the opposite principal. Above these there is neither collar beam nor apparent ridge piece. From four sides of the king post spring curved braces, both longitudinal and lateral, the former support the longitudinal rib, the latter the braces which

^u This structure consists merely of a nave and chancel, and is remarkable in differing from the usual relative proportions which in most small ancient churches were observed between the length of the chancel and the nave, the former being about three-fifths of the length of the latter. In this instance the chancel is only one half of the length of the nave, the latter being twenty-eight feet long by nineteen feet six inches in width, and the chancel fourteen feet long by fifteen feet six inches in width. The want of a due relative proportion strikes the eye on the most cursory examination of this church.

cross above it. The roof is high pitched. An apparently similar framed roof, great portion of which is concealed by a plaster ceiling, may also be met with in Kingston Church, Kent.

It is possible that some of the roofs thus adduced as examples of this style may be of an earlier or different period, they are, however, altogether distinct in their construction and ornamental accessories from the numerous wooden roofs, whether plain or rich, of the fifteenth century, and, where the frame work is simple, the mouldings of the tie beam or collar will frequently serve as a criterion of date.

As to the materials with which roofs of this style were externally covered, they consisted sometimes, perhaps generally, of tiles; in some localities of thin slabs of stone, and sometimes of lead. In ancient wills of this century we meet with bequests for covering with lead the roofs of churches^x, or some portion of them; in the archives of York Cathedral are two agreements, entered into by plumbers, dated A. D. 1367, and A. D. 1370, for repairing and covering with lead, where required, that cathedral, the belfry, and the chapter house.

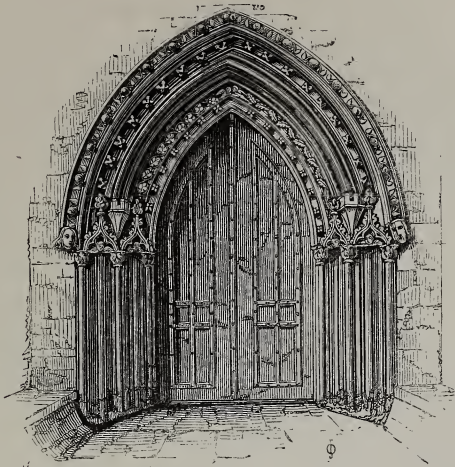
Some DOORWAYS of this style have one or more engaged shafts with moulded or sculptured capitals

x Lead was, however, made use of for the covering of church roofs at a much earlier period. Wilfrid, bishop of York, is stated by Eddius to have repaired the church of St. Peter's at York, (circa A. D. 669,) and to have covered the roof with lead,—“*Primum culmina corrupta tecti renovans, artificiose plumbo puro tegens.*”—Eddii vita S. Wilfridi, inter XV Scriptores, Edit. Gale. And in the chronicle of Joceline de Brakelonda, we find, sub anno 1189, “*Capelle Sancti Andree et Sancte Katerine et Sancte Fidis noviter plumbo cooperte sunt.*” p. 71.

on each side, from which certain of the architrave mouldings spring, the remainder being continuous with those of the jambs. The north doorway of Litchborough Church, Northamptonshire, is of this description; the architrave is composed of two sets of round, filleted, and hollow mouldings, the one set continuous with the jamb mouldings, and the other springing from an engaged shaft with a plain moulded capital on each side. The north door of Adderbury is particularly fine; the jambs are finished with rich crocketed canopies, from which the arch springs; the dripstone is ornamented with a moulding resembling a fir-cone, and within this is a beautiful modification of the tooth ornament, which is here converted into a knot of ivy-leaves and other foliage: the inner mouldings are ornamented with the oak and vine leaves, and within this is the four-leaved flower. Many doorways are without shafts, and the jambs are composed of a series of quarter round and semicylindrical mouldings, which have often a square edged fillet running vertically up the face, and these are all continuous with the architrave mouldings. The west doorway of Flore Church, Northamptonshire, is a good plain specimen of this description: examples of doorways with simple quarter round mouldings, without the fillet on the face, occur at Bilton and Grandborough, Warwickshire. Doorways of this style are sometimes enriched with ogee canopies, ornamented with crockets and finials, and are flanked by crocket-



ted pinnacles, the ball-flower is also inserted in the hollow mouldings of the jambs and architrave. The west doorway of Byfield Church, Northamptonshire, is thus enriched. A doorway on the west side of a chantry chapel at Ledbury Church, Herefordshire, contains in each jamb three engaged shafts with moulded capitals, and in the hollow mouldings between the shafts a profusion of the ball-flower is inserted. Sometimes a square four-leaved flower is inserted at intervals in a hollow moulding, as in that of the hood over the west doorway of Charwelton Church, Northamptonshire. The west doorway of Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, is a fine and rich specimen of this style; it exhibits numerous mouldings, both round and hollow, and the latter contain a frieze of birds at intervals, the ball-flower with entwined stalks, and a late example of the tooth ornament; this doorway is surmounted by a curious sculptured representation of the last judgment, the figure of Christ appears under a canopy, on each side are figures of six of the Apostles, on the right is represented the resurrection of the just, who appear issuing from their graves, whilst on the left is sculptured the usual medieval representation of hell, the open jaws and head of a whale. In some instances the head of the doorway is foliated, and an approximation in detail to the succeeding style is perceivable. The west doorway of Dunchurch Church, Warwickshire, is in this stage of transition. Large doorways have sometimes a double opening divided by a clustered shaft, as in the entrance to the chapter



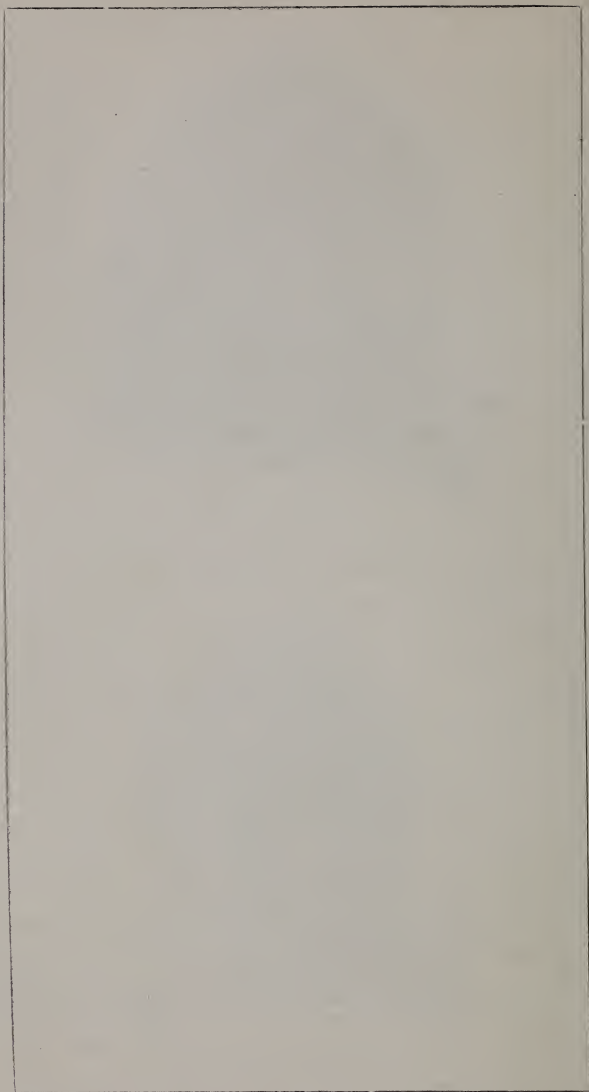
Des. by the Rev. D. J. Stewart

Adderbury Church, Oxfordshire.



M. H. B. dr.

Flore Church, Northamptonshire



houses of the cathedrals of York and Wells. Some small doorways in this, as in the earlier styles, exhibit the square headed trefoil in the head, as a doorway in the chancel of Byfield Church, Northamptonshire. The ancient iron scroll-work and hinges are still retained on some of the original doors of this style, which, as yet, rarely appear to be panelled.

The PORCHES of this style, which are constructed of stone, may be distinguished by the external portals, which exhibit the same general features and mouldings as the inner doorways present, the roof is not always original. The south porch of Middleton Cheney Church, Northamptonshire, is singular and interesting, and built entirely of stone; the external roof, composed of stone slabs, is raised to a very acute pitch supported internally by an arch, having the space between it and the ridge of the roof pierced or filled with decorated tracery. The south porch of Chacombe Church, in the same county, has also a high pitched roof, covered with stone slabs, sustained on plain arched ribs. The north and south porches of Adderbury Church, Oxfordshire, are also of this style. The entrance to the south porch of Byfield Church, Northamptonshire, exhibits numerous round, filleted, and hollow mouldings, with the ball-flower inserted in the latter, and the arch is surmounted by an ogee crocketed canopy flanked by rich angular pinnacles. Some porches have at the sides double plain ogee-headed lights, as at Boulton Church, Derbyshire.

The WOODEN PORCHES of this style are interest-

ing, and generally of an ornamental character; the sides, from the base half way up to the eaves of the roof, are constructed of solid masonry or timber work, and the space between is occupied by a kind of open wooden screen-work or hanging tracery, which has a rich and characteristic effect; the rafters are sometimes braced with curved ribs, and the gable is ornamented with barge-boards cut into curves, or engrailed tracery, finishing with an ogee-shaped arch. An ornamental porch of this kind, formerly at Kingsbury Church, Middlesex, has within the last few years been destroyed. A plainer wooden porch of the same character, in its general features, is to be met with on the north side of Hascombe Church, Surrey. Annexed to the churches of Bromsberrow, Kempley, Pauntley, and Preston, Gloucestershire, and probably to many other churches in that district, are plain wooden porches of Decorated character, the gables of which are fronted with pendant engrailed barge-boards, under these the porch is entered through a moulded wooden arch, and the purlins of the roof have curved braces. These porches exhibit the same general design and differ only in minute particulars. A similar but somewhat richer porch is to be met with at Bishop's Frome, Herefordshire.

In the later period of the Early English style, the WINDOWS were enlarged, and the heads were filled with circles either plain or foliated. To these succeeded, in the fourteenth century, windows filled with geometrical and flowing tracery, peculiarities which exclusively pertain to this style, and by which it is

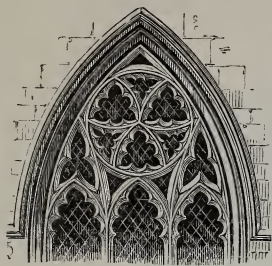
most easily distinguished. Small ogee-shaped single light windows trefoiled in the heads are not uncommon in church towers; such occur at Litchborough, Northamptonshire; Bilton, Warwickshire, and Burgh-on-the-sands, Cumberland. The ogee head of this kind of window is sometimes disposed within a square, sometimes under a plain hood moulding, and frequently it is surmounted by an ogee crocketed canopy. There are also some pointed trefoil-headed windows of a single light, the outer curvatures of the heads of which correspond with the inner and forms a trefoil. Such occur at Preston Bagot Church, Warwickshire. At Beaudesert Church, in the same county, is a window of two trefoil-headed lights, with the head above pierced with a quatrefoil, the outer curvatures of the head of the window forming a pointed cinquefoil. Such instances are not, however, common. The windows of this style, generally, are large and of good proportions; the principal lights, varying from two to seven, are divided by mullions, which are not carried vertically through to the head, but at the spring of the arch or in the head form designs of regular geometrical construction, or branch out in easy flowing lines into numerous ramifications, composing flame-like compartments. The variety of tracery in windows of this style is very great, and in most instances both the principal and subordinate lights are foliated; there are, however, exceptions where the lights are not foliated, as in the decorated windows with flowing tracery, of Finedon Church, Northamptonshire. In the south transept of Chi-

chester Cathedral is a large and beautiful window filled with geometrical tracery. The east window of Dunchurch Church, Warwickshire, is also of this description, and so are the windows of Sandiacre Church, Derbyshire, of the choir of Merton College Chapel, Oxford, and of the chancel of Chartham



Dunchurch, Warwickshire.

Church, Kent. In the north aisle of Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire, is a fine Early Decorated window of three principal trefoil-headed lights, with a circle above filled with geometrical tracery, down the jambs are shafts with bell-shaped capitals covered with sculptured foliage of early character, and the hood over the window is composed of numerous mouldings. In general design this window is very similar to those in the choir of Merton College Chapel,



Merton College Chapel, Oxford



Sandiacre, Derbyshire.



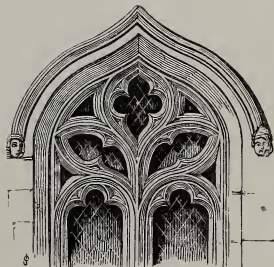
St. Mary's, Oxford



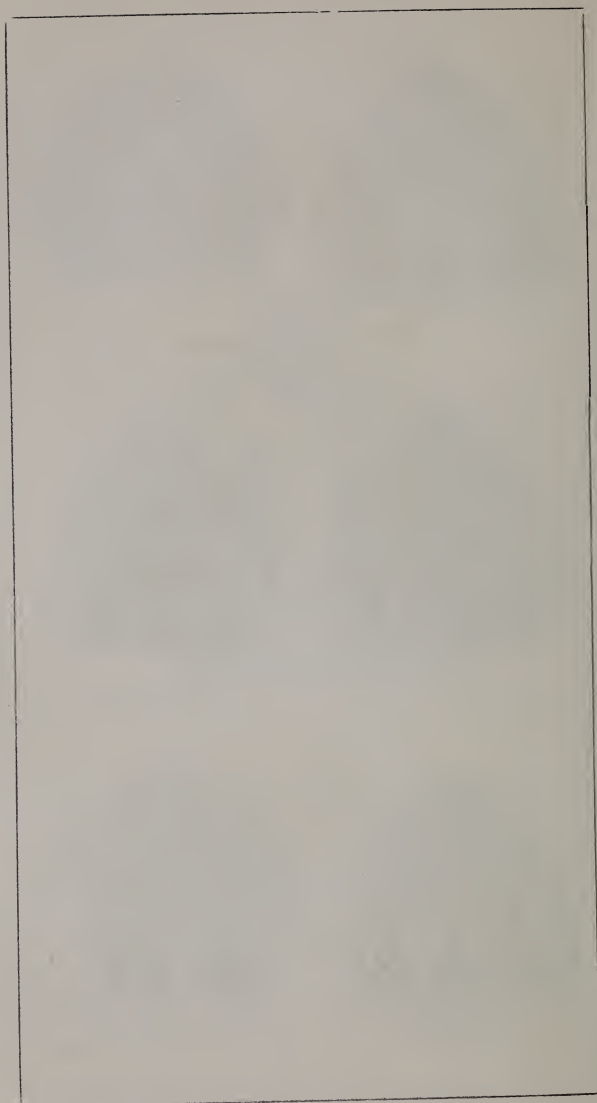
Tysoe, Warwickshire.

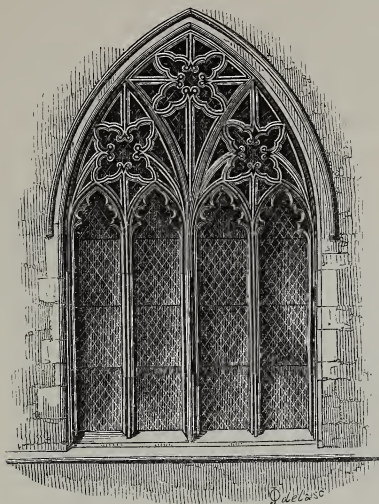


Oxford Cathedral.

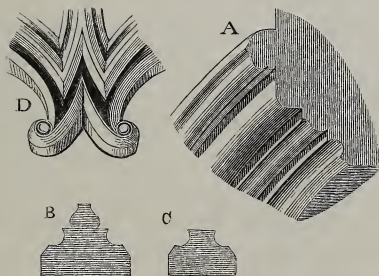


Warmington, Warwickshire.





Chartham, Kent.



Details.

- A Section of head.
- B Centre mullion.
- C Lesser mullion.
- D Termination of cusps.

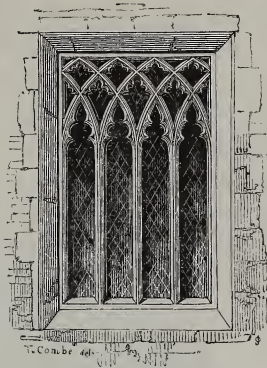
but the arrangement of the tracery in the circle is different. In the west front of Exeter, and east front of Carlisle Cathedrals, are two exceeding large and

beautiful windows with flowing tracery, forming numerous compartments. On the north side of the Latin Chapel, Oxford Cathedral, are four decorated windows with tracery in the heads, each somewhat varied from the others. In some windows the mullions simply cross in the head, and the lights are either foliated or plain : good windows of this kind are to be found in the churches of Stoneleigh and Wooten Wawen, Warwickshire. In a chantry chapel, Ledbury Church, Herefordshire, are some very rich and large decorated windows, consisting of four principal lights, each with foliated tracery in the heads ; the foliations are feathered, and the jambs, mullions, and tracery are enriched, both externally and internally, with a profusion of the ball-flower, set in hollow mouldings. The external edges of the jambs and architrave of the east window of the chancel of Wooten Wawen Church, Warwickshire, exhibit a continuous series of crockets set in a cavetto or hollow moulding, a very singular and unusual arrangement. Sometimes, but rarely, the principal lights are divided by a transom, plain or embattled, as in the east window of Claypole Church, Lincolnshire. The most common form of the head of the window is that of the simple pointed arch ; ogee-headed windows are, however, not uncommon ; examples occur at Warmington, Warwickshire, and Litchborough, Chacombe, and Chipping-Warden, Northamptonshire. In this latter county windows of this form are very prevalent. Square-headed windows are common, especially in the clerestory, but they often occur in other parts.

In the south aisle of Ashby Folville Church, Leicestershire, is a rich and interesting example, with the ball-flower inserted in the hollow moulding of the jambs, and along the architrave. Wimington Church, Bedfordshire, also contains several square-headed windows of this style filled with decorated tracery; and in



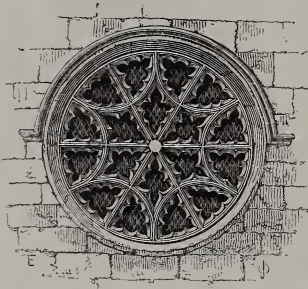
Brailes, Warwickshire.



Hexham, Northumberland.

Brailes Church, Warwickshire, and the Lady Chapel, Hexham, Northumberland, are square-headed windows of this style. Segmental and nearly flat-headed windows are also to be met with, as at Garsington Church, Oxfordshire, where they are square-headed without and segmental within, and at Byfield Church, Northamptonshire; the windows in the chancel of Byfield are also curious for their elongated form. At Cumnor Church, Berks, is a triangular-headed window of this style. The flamboyant window common in France, is not often to be met with in this country :

on the north side of Salford Church, Warwickshire, is, however, a Decorated window filled with tracery in which the flamboyant form is observed.^x The mullions and tracery in the heads of the windows, and the jambs and architrave are either simply splayed with plain faces, or are moulded with quarter and three quarter rounds, with or without fillets, running up the face, as at Tysoe Church, Warwickshire. The mullions have also the cavetto or hollow moulding on the side, and in this in the west window of the south aisle of Evington Church, Leicestershire, the square four-leaved flower is inserted at intervals. We sometimes find rich windows with pedimental and ogee canopies over them ornamented with crockets and finials. Some windows in this style resemble in design

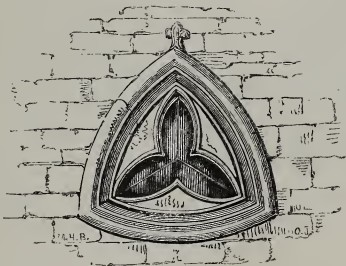


Leek Church, Staffordshire.

Early English windows of three lancet lights, the middle one higher than those on the sides, comprised under a single dripstone, and are devoid of tracery, the spaces between the heads of the middle and two side lights being simply pierced. Windows of this description occur in the south aisle of Mayfield Church, Derbyshire, and at the east end of the south

^x The Flamboyant style on the Continent answers, in point of era, to the Florid or Perpendicular English Style of the fifteenth century.

aisle of Evington Church, Leicestershire; in the latter the mullions are moulded with a half round and fillet on the face, and the hood moulding springs from corbel masks. In large conventual churches circular windows filled with tracery are not uncommon; these are sometimes found in small churches, as at Milton Malsor Church, Northamptonshire, Leigh Church, Cheshire, and in the tower of the church of Stratford-upon-Avon. At the west end of the south aisle of Alberbury Church, Salop, is a fine triangular spherical-shaped window filled with tracery. In the clerestory we also meet with windows triangular-shaped with

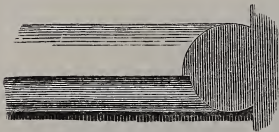


Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire.

curved sides, as at Barton Segrave Church, Northamptonshire, and quatrefoils within squares, as at Litchborough; a very common clerestory window is composed of two ogee foliated lights, within a plain square head, without any dripstone, but it is difficult to notice, except in a very cursory manner, the extreme variety of tracery the windows of this era present;

all, however, are more or less coupled with certain defined characteristics of style.^z

The MOULDINGS of this period approximate more nearly in section and appearance those of the thirteenth than those of the fifteenth century, but the members are, generally speaking, more numerous than in the former style, and this is observable in the capitals, base mouldings, doorway and window jambs, and architrave mouldings, especially in large churches; quarter round, half, and three quarter round mouldings, often filleted along the face, and divided by small hollows are common. The quarter round is much used in common doors and arches. The string-course under the windows frequently consists of a

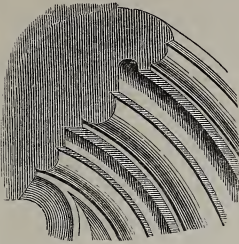


Stratford on-Avon.

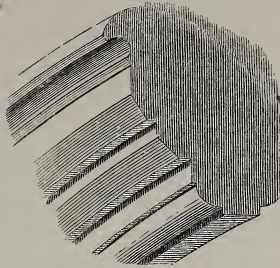
simple roll moulding only, the upper member of which overlaps the lower. Sometimes a hollow is carried beneath the roll moulding, the effect of which is very striking; of this instances occur in the churches of Claypole, Lincolnshire, and Stanton Lacey, Salop. A simple semicylindrical moulding is found in that of Spratton, Northampton-

^z There are some remains in our churches of the ancient plain pattern glazing of this style, which, when met with, are deserving of careful examination and study. The chancel of Packwood Church, Warwickshire, contains some small vestiges of the plain pattern glazing of the fourteenth century. In the designs for new churches attention ought to be paid to the leading and glazing of the windows in appropriate patterns after existing examples in the same style. Even without an atom of painted glass the effect thus produced is very pleasing.

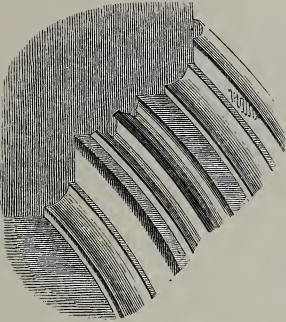
MOULDINGS.



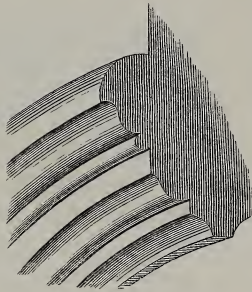
Elton, Huntingdonshire.



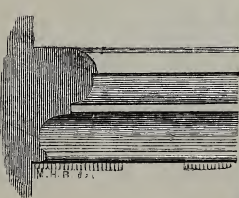
Austrey, Warwickshire.



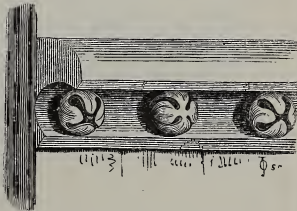
Flore, Northamptonshire



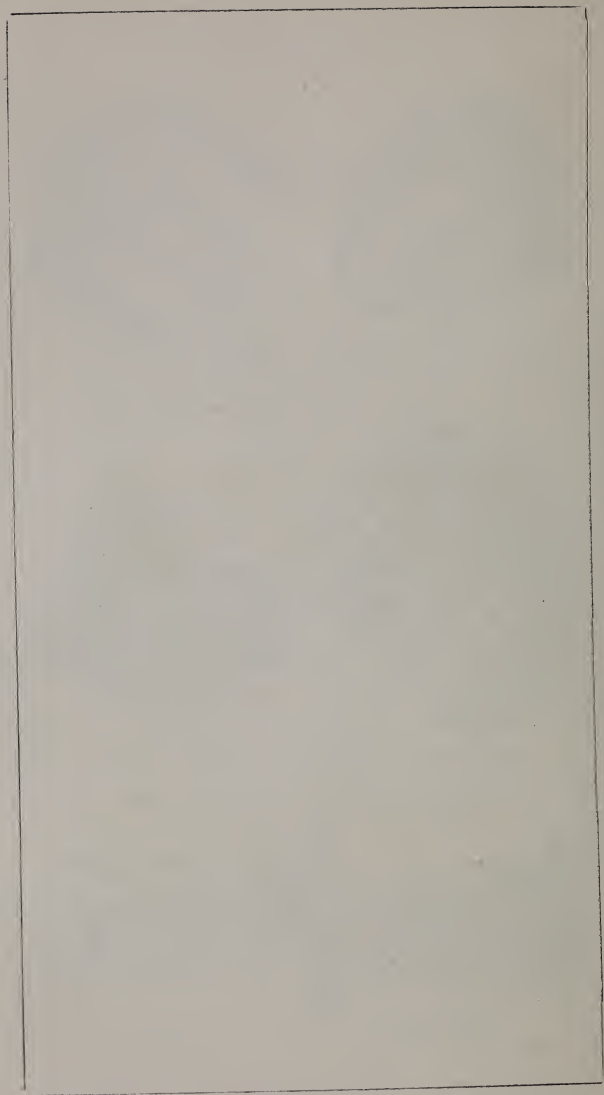
Dorchester, Oxon.



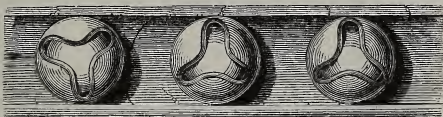
Claypole, Lincolnshire



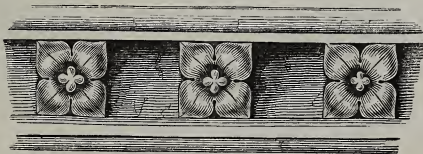
Grendon, Warwickshire.



shire, and a round moulding, with a square-edged fillet, occurs at Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire; sometimes the round moulding is keeled, as at Broughton Church, Oxfordshire. The hood moulding over the windows often consists of a quarter round, or ogee, with a hollow beneath, and in some instances returns horizontally along the wall as a string-course; a disposition, however, more frequently observable in the Early English style than in this: yet we may cite as examples Harvington, Worcestershire, and Sedgebarrow, Gloucestershire. Sometimes a quarter round with a plain slope below forms the



hood moulding. Taken altogether, the various mouldings in this style have a very chaste and pleasing effect. In ornamental detail the ball-flower is one of its most characteristic ornaments, it consists of a ball inclosed within three or four leaves, bearing some resemblance to a rose-bud; it is usually inserted in a

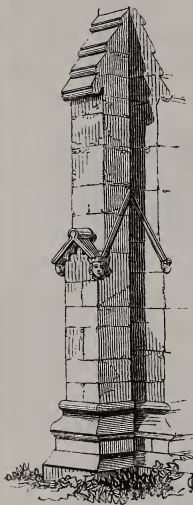


Tewkesbury Abbey

cavetto or hollow, whether a cornice moulding, architrave, or jamb, accompanied sometimes with foliage; a four-leaved flower, inserted at intervals in the same

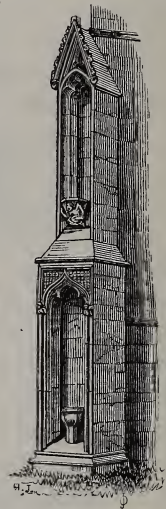
manner, is an ornament not uncommon. The cornice moulding, beneath the parapet or eaves of the roof, consists not unfrequently of a cavetto filled at intervals with the ball-flower, leaves, or grotesque heads, as at Crick, Northamptonshire, Ludlow, Salop, Brailes and Grendon, Warwickshire, and Ambrosden, Oxfordshire.

The **BUTTRESSES** of this style are worked in stages,



Buttress,
Grendon, Warwickshire.

commonly of two, and many are finished with a triangular or a gable-headed termination, which is sometimes plain, but frequently ornamented with crockets and finials. In detail they are of a more richly adorned character than those of the preceding style. The tri-



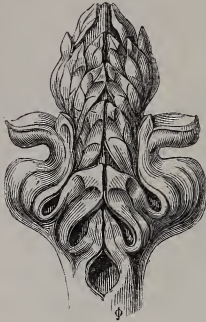
Buttress,
Witney Church, Oxon.

angular head of the buttress is seldom carried above the parapet; but the buttress, as in a later style, is sometimes capped by an enriched crocketed pinnacle, which rises above the parapet, and the set-off generally consists either of a mere slope, or is faced with a

triangular or pedimental head. The triangular head is not, however, an indispensable characteristic to the buttress of this style, as in many instances both the head and set-off are sloped, the slopes being often composed of several overlapping slabs presenting in profile a serrated appearance, as at Grendon Church, Warwickshire. This is often the case in Decorated work, in which many buttresses are so extremely plain and void of detail, as by themselves not to be easily distinguished from those, equally plain, of other styles. Rich buttresses sometimes consist of two stages, ornamented on their outer surface with niches, as at Witney Church, Oxfordshire. The buttresses at the angles of fourteenth century churches are generally placed diagonally, a disposition very rare in that of the preceding period. At Exeter Cathedral there are some good examples of the flying buttress of this style; and such also occur at the Abbey Church, Malmesbury.

The NICHES of this style are very beautiful, and generally surmounted by pedimental or ogee canopies of most elaborate workmanship, which sometimes project in front, enriched with crockets and finials, while their interiors are groined with numerous small rib mouldings. We occasionally find a niche on each side of the east window of the chancel, or of an aisle, with a bracket beneath on which the image of some saint was formerly placed. In not a few instances we find brackets, plain, moulded, or sculptured, projecting from different parts of the wall without any superincumbent canopy, and these were for the same purpose.

The CROCKETS and FINIALS of this style, as decorated embellishments, are peculiarly chaste, grace-



Finial, Cherrington Church,
Warwickshire.



Monumental Crocket,
Lincoln Cathedral.

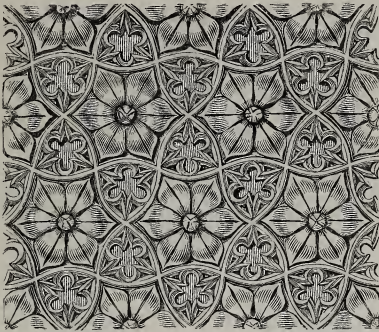
ful, and pleasing, and in detail display a variety of forms, some resembling the botanical productions of one class, some of another.



Monumental Crocket,
Hereford Cathedral.

Amongst the varieties of ornamental work, the mode of covering small plane surfaces of walls with diapering was sometimes used, the design being in exact accordance with the architectural features and details of the style. A rich diaper pattern of this description appears on a monument in the choir of Canterbury

Cathedral, the design consisting of a flower of six leaves, slightly raised in relief within a sexagonal compartment, the sides of which are formed by the



T. del. & sc.



Canterbury Cathedral.

curves of spherical triangles which surround it, and are foliated within, and painted azure and gules; the whole forming a rich and tasteful ground-work.

Besides the plain horizontal and low embattled PARAPETS with horizontal cap mouldings, which are not always easy to be distinguished from those of other styles; the horizontal parapets are sometimes pierced with trefoils, and one which is pierced with wavy flowing tracery foliated has a rich effect, and is characteristic of this style. Of this description of parapet, examples are to be found in Malmesbury Abbey Church, Brailes Church, Warwickshire, and St. Mary Magdalen Church, Oxford. In Mayfield

Church, Staffordshire, is a curious parapet; the crest is finished with engrailed work, the cusps of which are pomelled, this runs along the pitch of the parapet at the east end. A corbel table supporting the parapet



Parapet, Brailes Church, Warwickshire.

is in this style rarely to be met with; a late instance, however, occurs in the tower of the church, Weston-upon-Welland, Northamptonshire. Gurgoyles of grotesque sculpture were employed to carry off the water from the gutters.



York Cathedral

The foliage of Decorated CAPITALS may generally be distinguished from those of Early English by its not rising from the neck moulding with stiff stems, but being carried round the bell in something of a wreath-like form. The foliage itself, whether of capitals, finials, crockets, bosses, or other ornamental acces-

sories, exhibits much of natural freedom, and we frequently find the oak, the ivy, the hazel, the vine, the fern, &c. very beautifully and closely copied from the natural leaves; the oak in particular seems to have been an especial favourite. The leaves are luxuriantly expanded, gracefully disposed, and sculptured with great boldness and freedom; they are sufficiently distinct from the foliage of the succeeding style, which, though frequently most elaborate, has still in general a certain formality of outline which renders it very inferior in grace and beauty to the Decorated.



York Cathedral



Worcester Cathedral.

We sometimes meet with plain square CORBEL BLOCKS, and other work of an intended decorative description, the design for the sculpture of which has never been carried into effect. This is apparent on examining the exterior of the chancel of Crick Church, Northamptonshire, where the mere decorative work appears to have been suddenly stopped and never afterwards proceeded with. Nor is this a singular instance, many of the plain-faced octagonal fonts were probably intended for future decoration; and in

Bilton Church, Warwickshire, is an octagonal font of this period, the sides of the bason of which are covered with tracery marked out and partially sunk, but left in an unfinished state; and in the south aisle of Wooton Wawen Church, in the same county, is exhibited the outline of a fine Decorated piscina, the execution for the design of which has been commenced but left incompleted.

In the sculptured accessories of this style the free and graceful manner in which even subordinate features, such as the corbel heads which support the hood moulding over doorways and windows, and other small sculptured groups, are designed, evince a purity of taste we rarely meet with in the sculptured detail of the fifteenth century; and although in the sculptured work of this period there is much of what is conventional, it is, with few exceptions, so admirably conceived and executed, that it affords by far the best school of medieval art to which attention can be directed for study.

Both the transition from the Early English to the Decorated style, and from the Decorated to the Florid, or Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century, in which vertical rather than flowing lines prevail, were very gradual, and we find in buildings of the period of Transition a mixture of the features of both styles.

From a few only of the writers who flourished in the fourteenth century can we collect any architectural notices either general or of detail.

In Chaucer we find allusions made to *imageries*, *pinnacles*, *tabernacles*, (canopied niches for statuary,)

and *corbelles*. Lydgate, describing the buildings in his *Siege of Troy*, adverts to those of his own age, and uses several architectural terms, now obsolete or little understood, and some which are not so, as *gargoyles*:—

“ And many a gargoyle, and many a hideous head.”

In Pierce Ploughman's Creed we have a concise but faithful description of a monastic edifice of the fourteenth century, comprising the church or minster, cloister, chapter-house, and other offices.

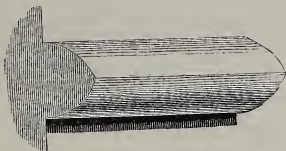
In Exeter Cathedral this style may be said generally to prevail, although some portions are of earlier some of later date. Great part of Lichfield Cathedral was built during the fourteenth century, also the Lady chapel and chapter-house of Wells Cathedral. The cloisters adjoining Norwich Cathedral, rank as the most beautiful of the kind we have remaining; they were commenced A. D. 1297, but not finished for upwards of a century, although proceeded with by different prelates from time to time. Numerous country churches are wholly or principally erected in this style; amongst these the following are well worthy of notice:—Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire; Byfield Church, Northamptonshire; Shottesbrook Church, Berkshire, built in the form of a cross by Sir John Trussel about the year 1387; and Wimington Church, Bedfordshire, built by John Curteys, lord of the manor, who died A. D. 1391^a.

^a We occasionally meet with sepulchral and other inscriptions and records, which denote the precise periods, or nearly so, in which particular churches, or portions of such, were constructed; and these

Perhaps the most beautiful remains of this style, both in sculptured as well as in architectural detail, are to be found in the churches of some parts of Lincolnshire, where it very much prevails: but fine specimens of this style, both plain and rich in detail, abound in the churches of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. The south aisle of the church of Stratford-upon-Avon, built by John de Stratford, early in the reign of Edward the Third, is a structure in this style, in which extreme and unusual plainness even to meagreness prevails. The want of a sufficiency of decorative ornament is at once perceptible; even the stringcourse under the windows is not moulded but plainly sloped, and the gargoyles which project from the parapet are not sculptured but consist of mere hollow cylinders of

afford valuable evidence in forming a comparison and developement of the different styles of architectural design. In the chancel of Harleston Church, Northamptonshire, is the following sepulchral inscription:—*Orate pro anima Richardi De Hette, qui fecit cancellum cujus auxilio fuit Ecclesia facta Anno Domini MCCCXX quinto.* Bridge's Northamptonshire. Sir Henry Chauncy in his History of Hertfordshire, gives an inscription existing in his time in a north window of Buckland Church, in that county, which ran thus:—*. . . Nicholi de Bokeland qui istam ecclesiam cum capella Beatæ Mariæ construxit An. Dom. 1348.* In Berkeley Castle is a deed made in 46. E. 3. A. D. 1373, between John de Yate and seventeen others, the chief inhabitants of Arlingham on the one part, and Nicholas Wistronger Cemen-tarian de Glou'r of the other part, which particularly shews their composition made with him "for the buildinge of the tower or belfree wherein the bells do hange," and of the most part, if not all, the church of Arlingham. Bigland's Gloucestershire, vol. i. p. 66. In Wanlip Church, Leicestershire, is a sepulchral slab, bearing, according to Staveley, the following inscription, *Here lies Thomas Wallis, Knight, lord of Anlip, and Dame Katrin his wife, which in her time made the Kirk of Anlip, and hallowed the Kirk end first in worship of God, and our Lady und Seint Nicholas. That God have their souls and mercy. An. Dni. millesimo CCC nonagesimo tertio.*

stone. During the fourteenth century annexations were made to numerous churches of earlier construction by the erection of aisles, transepts, or chantry chapels. In all these structures we find more or less, in general appearance, form, proportion, and detail, of that extreme beauty and elegance of design which prevailed for about a century, and was then lost in the succeeding style.



Decorated Keel Moulding, Flore Church, Northamptonshire.



Tower Magdalen College, Oxford

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE FLORID OR PERPENDICULAR ENGLISH STYLE.

IN the latter part of the fourteenth century, and towards the close of the reign of Edward the Third, we find symptoms of a transition from the perfect and symmetrical style then prevalent to one which displayed more elaborate and much richer work than its

precursor, but was wanting in the chaste general effect and majestic beauty in which the Decorated style stands unequalled.

Whether this retrogression in architectonic taste,—not compensated for by an increased meretriciousness of design,—in any degree proceeded from the symbolical tendency of the age,—for symbolism was now more frequently applied, not so much to the general plan and outline of the building, (since churches planned in the form of a cross, are, in this style, rarely to be found, though Minster Lovel Church, Oxfordshire, furnishes us with an example,) or to its larger subdivisional parts, as to the minuter constructive and ornamental features, such as bosses, carved figures supporting the frame-work of the roof, and the frieze of the cornice under the wallplate,—is a question which may admit of consideration^b. In treating on the transitions and changes of Ecclesiastical Architecture at different and particular periods, much remains to be satisfactorily developed and explained.

The style now about to be elucidated has, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of its ornamental detail, received the designation of FLORID: from the mullions of the windows and the divisions of ornamental panel-work running in straight or per-

^b In a Companion to this work, now in progress, and treating of the internal arrangement and decorations of English churches, some remarks will appear on the different kinds of symbolism displayed in them prior and subsequent to the Reformation. “The Symbolism of churches, &c.” a translation of a portion of the “Rationale Divinorum Officiorum,” of Durandus, by the Rev. J. M. Neale and the Rev. B. Webb, may be consulted with advantage.

pendicular lines, which is not the case in any earlier style, it has been called, and is now better known as, the PERPENDICULAR^c. We find traces of it in buildings erected at the close of the reign of Edward the Third; (circa A. D. 1375,) it prevailed, with various modifications introduced at different periods, for about a century and a half, or rather more, till late in the reign of Henry the Eighth, (circa A. D. 1539.)

The beautiful flowing contour and curvilinear lines of the tracery characteristic of the Decorated style, was now superseded by mullions and transoms disposed vertically and horizontally: and in lieu of the quarter-round, half and three-quarter-round, and small hollow mouldings of the fourteenth century, angular-edged mouldings with wide cavettos became predominant.

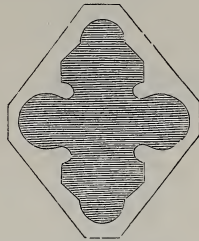
The PIERS of this style are distinguished from those of an earlier period in the following particulars. The section of a pier, common in it, may be described as formed from a square or parallelogram, with the angles fluted or cut in a bold hollow, having on the flat face of each side of the pier a semicylindrical or three-quarter round shaft attached, as at Beddington Church, Surrey, or Kettering Church, Northamptonshire. In some, the flat faces and the hollow mouldings at the angles are carried up from the base to the spring of the arch, and hence, without the interposition of any capital, in a continuous sweep to the

^c The late Mr. Rickman, by whom this appellation was adopted, has been since generally followed in his nomenclature.

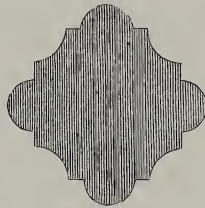
apex of the arch; but the slender shafts attached to the piers have capitals, the upper members of which



Beddington.



Newbold-upon-Avon,
Warwickshire



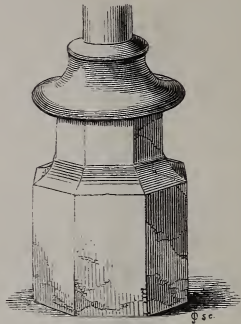
Beddington, Surrey

are angular. The base mouldings are also polygonal. Piers and arches of this description are numerous: they occur in the following and many other churches: Croydon, Surrey; St. Thomas', Salisbury; Cerne Abbas, Bradford Abbas, and Piddleton, Dorsetshire; Yeovil, Somersetshire; and Burford, Oxfordshire. In some churches a very slender shaft with a capital is attached to each angle of the pier, which is disposed lozenge-wise, the main body of the pier presenting continuous mouldings with those of the arch, un-

broken by any capital; as in the piers of Bath Abbey Church, rebuilt early in the sixteenth century. Some-



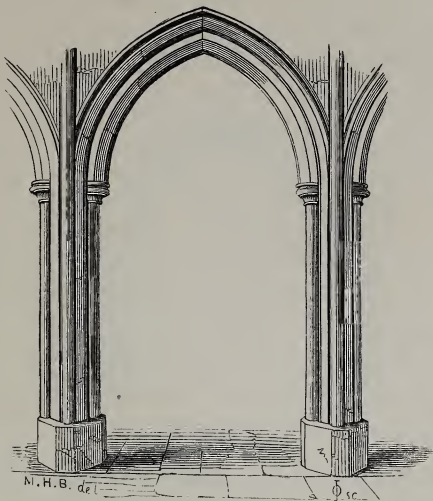
Minster Level.



Minster Level.

times a semicylindrical shaft with a capital is attached to the inner face of a lozenge-shaped pier, whilst in front a bearing shaft is carried up for the purpose of sustaining the wallpiece, or a portion of the framework of the roof; plain piers of this description occur in the church of Newbold-upon-Avon. In small country churches we frequently find the architrave mouldings of the arch continued down the piers, without any capital or shaft, as at Brinklow and Willoughby, Warwickshire. A richer variety of pier consists of a lozenge hollowed at the sides, with a single slender shaft in the hollow and clustered ones at the angles: a beautiful specimen occurs at St. Mary's, Oxford.

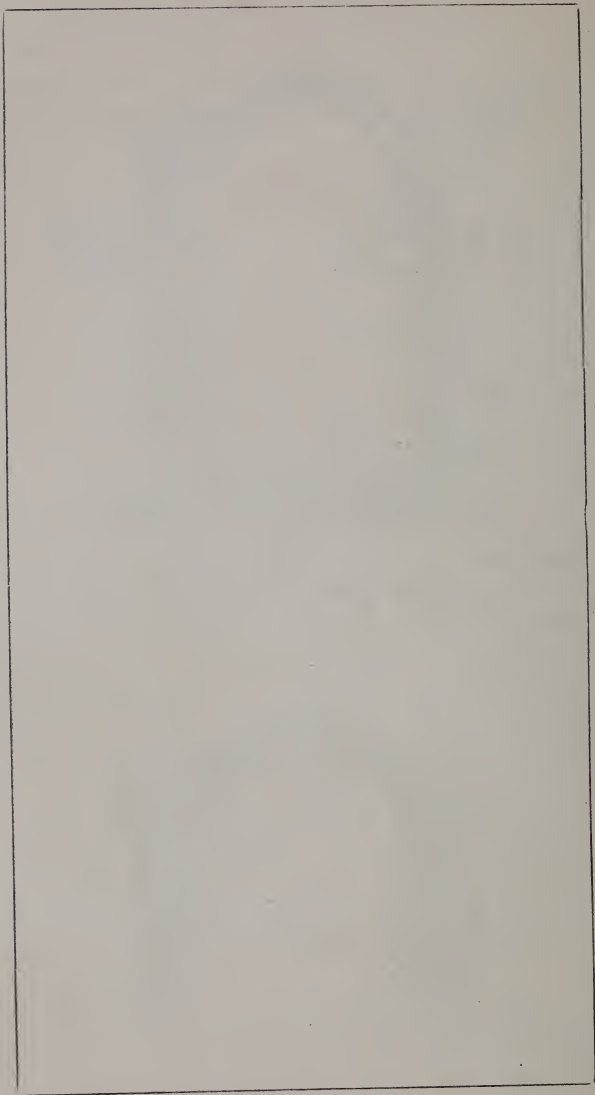
There are some pier arches early in this style in Merevale Church, Warwickshire, the piers of which



Newbold-upon-Avon. Warwickshire



Bath Abbey Church



are disposed lozenge-wise, fronted at the angles, opposite the choir and aisles, with semicylindrical



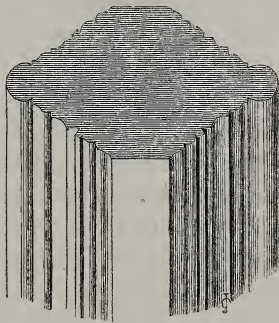
St. Mary's, Oxford.

attached shafts, faced with a plain flat surface below the soffit of the arch, whilst the four intervening

spaces or sides are moulded with the double ogee and angular mouldings.

In the church of the Holy Trinity, Coventry, and in Ensham Church, Oxfordshire, are some curious angular-shaped piers, each side of which is hollowed or fluted.

Plain octagonal shaped piers sometimes occur with shallow cap mouldings, as in the chapel at Henley in Arden, Warwickshire.



Merevale Church, Warwickshire.

Pointed ARCHES constructed from almost every

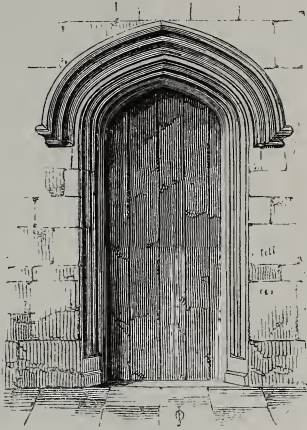
Pointed ARCHES constructed from almost every

radius are to be found in this style, but the form of the pier arch more generally used was that of a simple pointed arch, as at Newbold-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, and St. Mary's, Oxford, but later we frequently meet with the complex four-centred arch, commonly called the Tudor arch, which is almost peculiar to this style^d. Obtuse-pointed four-centred pier arches occur in Bath Abbey Church, in Bishop West's Chapel, Putney Church, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and in the nave of Bangor Cathedral, which was rebuilt A. D. 1494, though the exterior walls of the aisles, which were left undisturbed, are of more ancient date, being apparently of the latter part of the thirteenth century. Very depressed four-centred arches springing from the piers above noticed, are found in the chapel at Henley in Arden. Late in the style the spandrels of the arches were occasionally filled with tracery or panel-work, as in Whiston Church, Northamptonshire, and in the nave of Winchester Cathedral. The face of the sub-arch or soffit is sometimes enriched with oblong panelled compartments, arch-headed and foliated; and these are continued down the inner sides of the piers. The arches in the tower of Cerne Abbas Church, and in Sherborne Church, Dorsetshire, and some of the arches in Yatton Church, Somersetshire, may be instanced as examples.

Many DOORWAYS of this style, especially during its early progress, were surmounted by ogee-shaped hood mouldings crocketed, and terminating with

^d See plate p. 29.

finials, as in the west doorway of Bridlington Church, Yorkshire. The most common doorway, however, is the depressed four-centred arch within a square head, having generally a hood moulding over; the spandrels being filled with quatrefoils, panelling, roses, foliage, small shields, or other sculptured ornaments. Sometimes the depressed four-centred arch occurs without the square hood moulding, as at Lincoln, and we occasionally meet with a simple pointed arch described from two centres within a square head. The west door-



Lincoln Cathedral.

way of Kettering Church^e, Northamptonshire, is a rich specimen of this style, it is simply pointed, the architrave and jamb mouldings are numerous, and are continued without a break; it is flanked on each side by a small pinnacled buttress, the hood moulding is crocketed, and the apex crowned with a finial. The arch of this doorway is included within a square headband or fascia, composed of quatrefoiled circles, and the spandrels are filled with panel-work. The

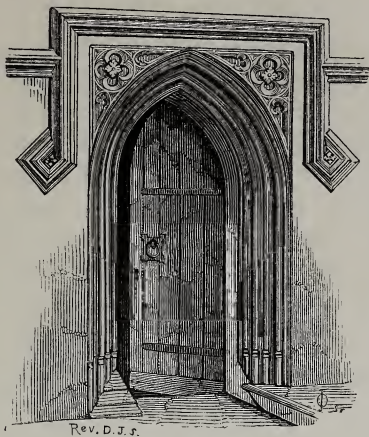
^e This large and spacious church has been recently most admirably illustrated by Mr. Billings.

vestry door, Adderbury Church, Oxfordshire, and the west door of Witney Church, in the same county, are plainer specimens, but still characteristic of the style. Plain straight lined pointed arches sometimes occur in the heads both of doorways and windows, the haunches of the arch only being curved as at the chapel of Henley in Arden. The label or hood moulding often finishes at the spring with an angular, round, or lozenge-shaped return, instead of a corbel head. Doorways of this style exhibit a great variety; in some an extreme plainness, in others an excessive richness prevails, whilst a numerous class display a moderate proportion of the ornamental characteristics. At Aylesford, Kent, is a curious square-headed doorway^f, each spandrel of which is sculptured with the head and upper members of a man, holding a stylus, and represented writing on a scroll. The inscriptions, which are reversed, though not perfect, are thus read: '*Hoc Deus vobis*'—'*Et vitam semper eternam.*'^g

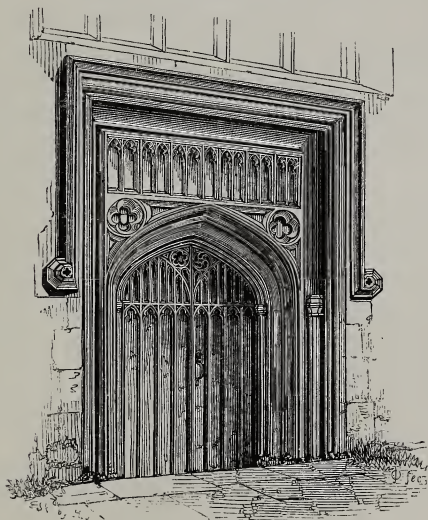
In the Somersetshire churches there are many rich doorways surmounted by ogee-headed canopies and ornamented with a profusion of sculptured foliage and crocketed detail, the general outline and design of these doorways, though in conception far from good, is better than the execution of the work, which is clumsy, meagre, and tame, and devoid of boldness. At Congresbury Church is a doorway of this description.

^f See head-piece to list of illustrations, ante.

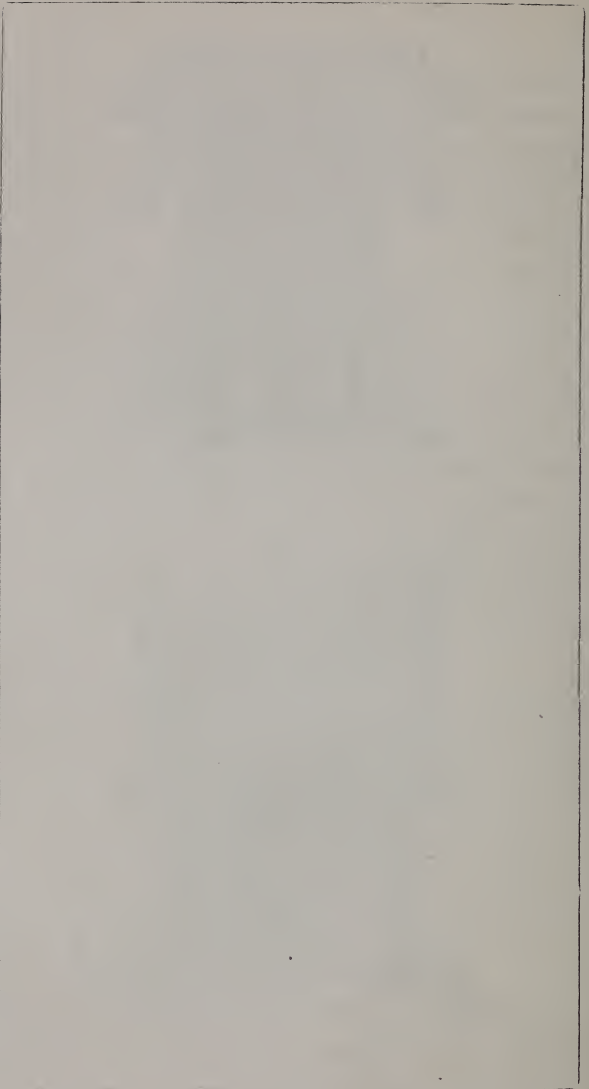
^g This doorway is now in a hospital founded in the early part of the seventeenth century; it is, however, supposed to have been removed from the ruins of the ancient monastery formerly existing at that place.



Vestry Door, Adderbury Church, Oxon,



West Door, Witney Church, Oxon



The heads of the doorways of this style are sometimes foliated, as at Marcham Church, Berks ; and at Oultin, Norfolk. The north and south doorways of Norton Church, Worcestershire, are of singular design, the head being semihexagonal in form and foliated within. The north doorway of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, is excessively rich and curious, the outline or contour being composed of a series of curves, and the hollows of the mouldings filled with sculptured foliage. There are not many double doorways in this style. The west doorway of St. Nicholas Chapel, Lynn, Norfolk, is, however, a curious example ; and in the west front of Winchester Cathedral is a double doorway, the arches of which are foliated, recessed within a groined porch.

The WOODEN doors of this style are often profusely ornamented ; they are sometimes covered with panel-work, boldly recessed, having the compartments filled in the head with crocketed ogee arches, which produce a rich effect.

There are more fine PORCHES of this style than in any other ; they are often profusely enriched, the front and sides being covered with panel-work tracery, and niches for statuary. The roof is frequently groined, sometimes with fan tracery, but generally with simple though numerous ribs ; in many instances a chamber is constructed over the groined entrance or lower story of the porch, but so as to be in keeping with and form part of the general design. The south porch of Burford Church, Oxfordshire, is a rich and elaborate example of this style. The arch of the outer

doorway is set within a rectangular head, filled with quatrefoils and tracery; in the front of the porch, which is covered with panel-work, are three canopied niches, and within these still remain statues, though somewhat mutilated. The porch is finished at top with an embattled parapet panelled, beneath which is a cornice moulding of angels bearing shields, and at the angles are buttresses of five stages with crocketed pinnacles. The ground plan is that of a parallelogram, the walls in the interior are panelled, and the roof is groined with fan tracery. The south porch of Gloucester Cathedral is also richly designed; the front over the doorway is filled with canopied niches, over which is an embattled parapet of pierced panel-work, with small square embattled turrets at the angles, finished with crocketed pinnacles. The south-west porch of Canterbury Cathedral may be instanced as another rich example in this style. The front of the south porch of St. Nicholas Chapel, Lynn, is covered above the doorway with canopied niches, with brackets below for statuary, and panel-work tracery. Of smaller porches, that on the north side of Brent Broughton Church, Lincolnshire, is very rich and curious; it has a groined roof (on which is sculptured the *Agnus Dei*) covered with stone slabs, the sloping sides of the pediment in front are filled with quatrefoils and flanked with rich pinnacles, and the crest is crocketed; above the arch of the doorway is sculptured an angular-shaped tilting shield of a form pertaining to the reign of Henry the Sixth, with crest, and mantling with tasselled knobs. The south porch

of the same church, although somewhat different in design, is also exceedingly rich and curious. The south porch of Cotterstock Church, Northamptonshire, is of this style; the interior of the roof is groined, and divided by ribs into sixteen cellular compartments, a common arrangement, at the intersection of the groining in the middle of the roof is a boss sculptured with the usual conventional representation of the Holy Trinity, the Almighty re-

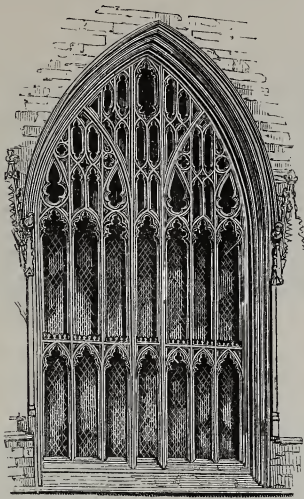


Newbold-upon-Avon, Warwickshire

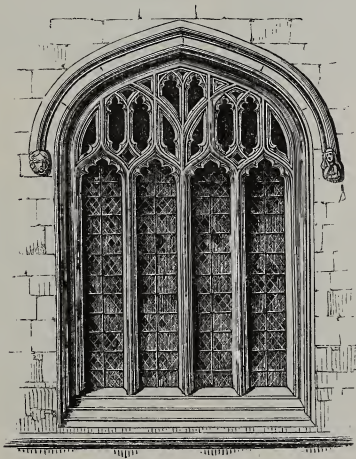
presented as the Ancient of days, the Son extended on a cross in the bosom of the Father, and the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove. On four other bosses at the intersection of ribs are sculptured the four Evangelistic symbols. The south porch of Addlethorpe Church, Lincolnshire, is highly ornamented,

and the gable surmounted by a crucifix, the cross of which is enriched. Many porches are comparatively plain, though possessing characteristic features of the style, as the south porch of Newbold-upon Avon, Warwickshire; this is simply groined within, the entrance is an obtuse arch, over which is a canopied niche; the front is flanked by plain pinnacled buttresses, and the centre of the parapet rises in a single gradation in a manner not unusual. The porches in this style are very numerous and varied in detail, from extreme plainness to excessive richness; they possess, however, more or less, certain peculiarities, which render them not difficult to be distinguished.^h

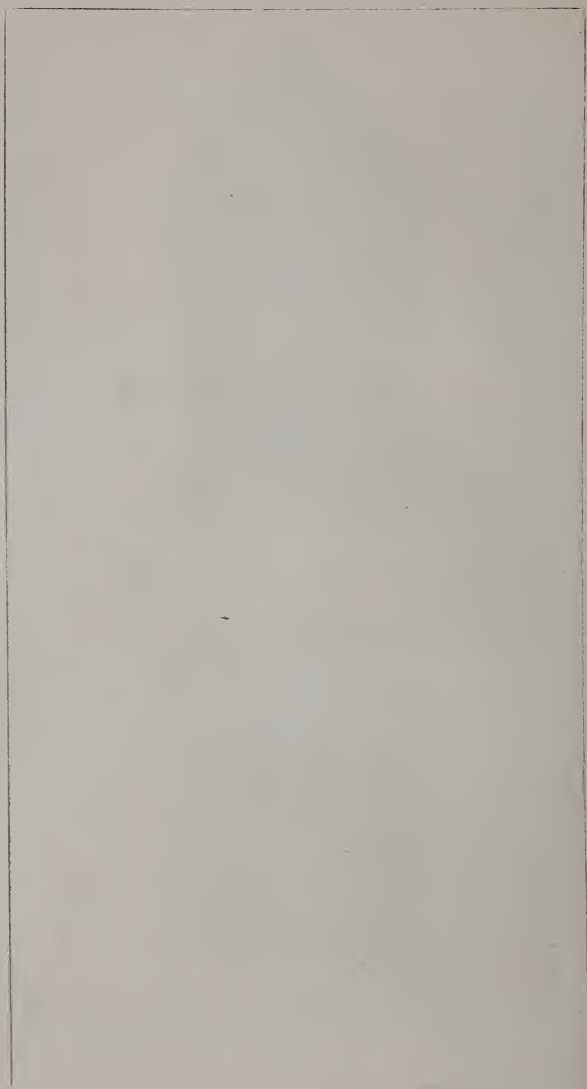
^h The word *porticus* anciently signified the *aisle* of a church, and in this sense Bede uses it to denote the north aisle of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Canterbury, into which, *in porticu illius aquilonari*, on the dedication of that church the body of St. Augustine, originally buried without the church, was removed, *Eccl. Hist.* lib. ii. cap. 3. The same venerable author also mentions King Ethelbert having been interred in the same church, *in porticu S. Martini intra ecclesiam*, where Queen Bertha was also buried. *Ibid.* cap. 5. He likewise mentions the death of Tobias, Bishop of Rochester, A. D. 726, and that *sepultus vero est in porticu S. Pauli Apost., quam intra ecclesiam S. Andreae sibi in locum sepulchri fecerat.* *Ib.* lib. v. cap. 24. The word *porticus* occurs frequently in the ancient Saxon writers, Bede, Alcuin, Eddius, &c.; and in the Saxon Chronicle as serving to denote an *aisle*. Simeon of Durham alludes to the altar of S. Michael in the south aisle, *in australi porticu*, of the church of Hexham. *Hist. de gestis, &c. sub anno DCCXL.* William of Malmesbury, in describing the places of sepulture of Earl Leofric and his Countess Godiva, observes, *In ambabus porticibus Coventriae jucent edificatores loci præcellentissimi conjuges.* *De gestis pontificum*, lib. iiij. In the will of Robert Tiltot, dated A. D. 1390, the word *porticus* is thus made use of,—*In primis lego animam meam sepeliendum in porticu ecclesie Sancti Nicolai de Hornesee.* *Testamenta Eboracensia*, p. 139. Other instances might readily be given of the word *porticus* being used in a sense synonymous with that of “aisle.” The word *porch*, though now commonly used to express the Atrium sive vestibulum ad valvas



Merton College Chapel, Oxford



St Mary's Church, Oxford.



PERPENDICULAR WINDOWS.



Westminster Hall.



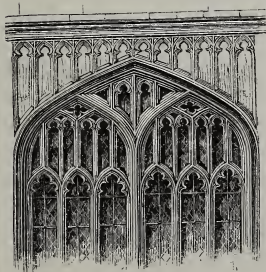
Leigh, Lancashire.



Ashborne, Derbyshire.



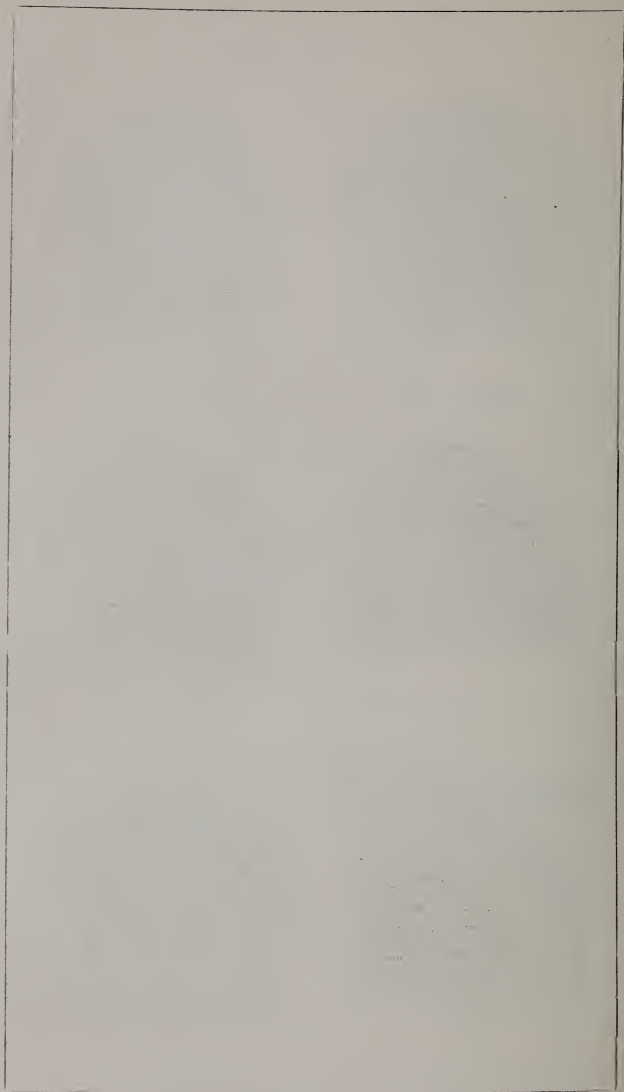
St Peter's, Oxford.



Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick



St. Lawrence, Evesham.



The chief characteristic in the WINDOWS, rendering them easily to be distinguished from those of the earlier styles, consists in the vertical bearing of the mullions, which, instead of diverging in flowing or curvilinear lines, are carried straight up through the head of the window; smaller mullions spring from the heads of the principal lights, and thus the upper portion of the window is filled with panel-like compartments: the mullions sometimes cross in the head. The principal as well as the subordinate lights are foliated in the heads, and large windows are often divided horizontally by transoms, which are sometimes embattled. In Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, the transoms of a large window in this style are decorated with a row of the Tudor flower. The forms of

ecclesiæ, was also anciently made use of to denote an aisle. Thus John Trollop, by will dated A. D. 1522, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Kellowe, "in my *porch* of or Ladye, there betwixt my wife there and the altar ende." Wills and Inventories of Surtees Society, p. 135. And Antonie Mitford, by his will dated A. D. 1572, directed his "bodie to be honestlie and comelie buried either in the northe *porche* of the parishe church of Pontiland, where my father was buried, or else in the queer or chauncell." *Ibid.* p. 373. In an assortment of pews in Norton Church, Durham, made A. D. 1635, is this item; "Mr. Blaixton shall sitt in the seat next unto the chauncell one the north side where he usith to sitt, and for his servants and tenants to sitt in the north *porch*, which is called by the name of Blaixton *porch*. As for men servants wch cannot read, we appoynt them for to sitt in the south *porch*, called by the name of Pettice *porch*; and as for women servants for to be placed to kneel down in the *middle ally* near the font."—*Surtees' Durham*, vol. iii. p. 159. In the contract for Fotheringhay Church, A. D. 1435, the word *porch* is used in its now commonly received acceptation as denoting the vestibule or entrance. And Thomas Woodecok of York, Porter of St. Mary's Monastery, by will dated A. D. 1404, "*Item volo quo le porche ecclesie B. Marie del Bowes sumptibus meis et expensis edificetur et reparetur.*" This porch is still remaining.

the window arches vary from the simple pointed to the complex four-centred arch, more or less depressed.ⁱ

The square-headed windows of this style are numerous, they may be distinguished from those of the preceding and subsequent styles by the mouldings of the jambs and disposition of the mullions. Many windows are devoid of hood mouldings. Segmental arched windows are sometimes met with ; one of this description occurs in the porch in the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, and we occasionally find triangular-headed windows in this style, as in the Lady chapel, St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, at Peterborough Cathedral, and in North Hincksey Church, Berks. Examples, however, of the segmental and triangular-headed windows are, in this style, far from common. Windows of this era are frequently found inserted in walls of much earlier date, and windows of a much earlier style were sometimes subsequently filled with mullions and tracery of this, as in many of the large Norman windows of Peterborough Cathedral.

The windows of the clerestory, though sometimes arched, are more frequently square-headed. Many large churches have long ranges of clerestory windows, set so close to each other that the whole length of wall seems perforated : we may enumerate as examples the churches of St. Michael, Coventry ; Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire ; Lavenham and Melford, Suffolk ; and Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire.

ⁱ See plate, p. 29.

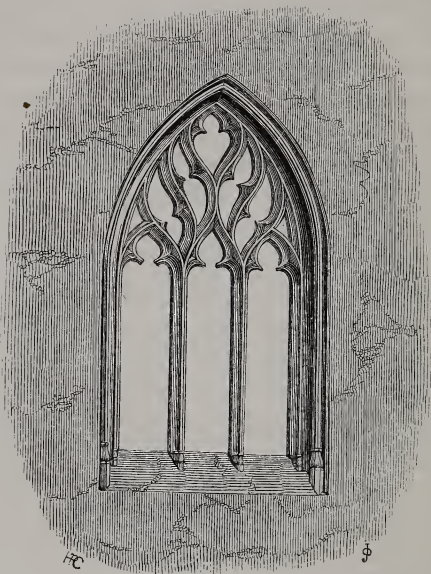
The original high-pitched roofs of earlier buildings were, during this period, in many instances superseded by rich ones of a more obtuse form, the walls of the clerestory were often raised for this purpose, and windows of this style appear over pier arches of an earlier date, while the pitch of the original roof may be ascertained by the moulding still remaining against the east wall of the tower, and which, from the clerestory being raised, frequently appears within the church, as at Crick Church, Northamptonshire. Clerestory windows were inserted in the fifteenth century in Chipping-Warden Church, Northamptonshire, over pier arches of the fourteenth^k. The same

^k The Flamboyant style on the continent is so called from the curvilinear lines of tracery in the heads of the windows and other parts forming waving flame-like compartments; it appears, on a cursory view, from the general flow of the lines of tracery, to assimilate to the English Decorated, but is in fact the intermediate style between the French Decorated of the fourteenth, and the Renaissance style of the sixteenth century, and answers to our Florid style of the fifteenth. M. de Caumont calls it "Gothique Flamboyant; style Perpendiculaire des Anglais." It is rarely found plain, but is generally embellished with a profusion of ornamental detail. The windows are often devoid of hood mouldings, but many are surmounted by crocketed, ogee, and pedimental or triangular canopies, and the space comprized between the head of the window and canopy is often filled with Flamboyant tracery. The jambs have bold hollows and angular mouldings, sometimes with slender shafts running up them. Though the simple Flamboyant tracery exhibited in the window represented by the vignette in the following page is perhaps of the most common description, the forms of tracery vary considerably, and intricacy of outline often prevails.

Flat arched doorways, the angles curved with the segment of a circle, are prevalent. Double doorways of this description are numerous, and are often comprised within a large pointed arched portal, the architrave mouldings and jambs of which are covered with small sculptures in rich canopied niches. In the interiors many of the piers are cylindrical with small disproportioned capitals. Vaulted stone roofs are

disposition of a clerestory erected in the fifteenth century on a much earlier substructure, appears in the nave of the Abbey church of Great Malvern; the

numerous, wooden roofs appear comparatively few, and unlike the wooden roofs of the same period in England, being pointed arched like the interior of the bottom of a ship reversed. The effect produced ge-



Flamboyant Window, St Jean a Caen, from a Drawing by R. C. Hussey, Esq.

nerally by this style is that afforded by the display of a mass of enrichment in parts, rather than of a bold, correct, and pleasing outline as a whole. It is a style rather to be wondered at than imitated. The church of Caudebec, on the banks of the Seine, contains some rich Flamboyant work especially in the west front, portal, and spire, which latter is exceedingly singular; these portions were erected about A. D.

substructure here consists of immense cylindrical piers with unfinished capitals, supporting triple-faced and recessed semicircular Norman arches. In the nave of Wooton Wawen Church, Warwickshire, a rich clerestory of the fifteenth century is raised on a wall and pier arches of the fourteenth. Clerestory windows have sometimes been added to chancels, as at the chapel of St. Mary, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, but this is not a common occurrence. We sometimes meet with hood mouldings over windows of a bold and effective character, with large crockets terminating with a finial, as at Wooton Wawen and some other churches in Warwickshire; but the execution of the work is generally coarse.

One distinctive feature, which is of frequent occurrence in this style, is panel-work tracery, with which the interior walls, from the clerestory windows down to the mouldings of the arches below, are often com-

1426. The church of Villequier, near Caudebec, also exhibits some interesting Flamboyant features, and the western gable is curiously crocketed. The church of St. James, Liseux, is a rare example of a plain church in this style. The south aisle of the church at Louviers is a rich example, and the windows are surmounted by triangular and ogee-shaped canopies. The above are a few of the specimens of the style we met with in Normandy. The limits of this work will not allow of going more into detail. Perhaps in this country, the only traces, or nearly so, of this peculiarly continental style, are to be found in some of the carved wooden chests contained in our churches, and which are perhaps of the kind which in ancient wills is called "a Flanders chest," and in some of the wooden screen and stall-work in the north of England, as in the churches of Hexham and Jarrow, where we see carved wood-work covered with Flamboyant tracery, and apparently executed on the continent. The most complete approach to Flamboyant work I have met with in this country, is apparent in a gateway to the precincts of the Cathedral at Canterbury.

pletely covered; the interior of Sherborne Church, Dorsetshire, is an example. The exteriors also of



Brasenose Coll.
Oxford

many fine structures are thus ornamented; as the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick; the west front of Winchester Cathedral, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster¹. The exteriors of towers, as the Abbots' Tower, Evesham; those of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, and Wrexham, Denbighshire; with many others are thus decorated, especially those of the Somersetshire churches, where rich specimens in this style abound more perhaps than in any other county. The execution of this panel-work is however often very poor and the sinkings shallow, and meagre in effect, as on the exterior of the south porch of Yatton Church.

The VAULTED ROOFS of this style are more complicated in detail than those of earlier date, and in plain vaulting as distinguished from fan-tracery, the groining-ribs are more numerous; they often diverge at different angles, forming geometrical-shaped panels or compartments; the design has, in some instances, been assimilated to net-work. Plain vaulting of this style occurs in the nave and choir, Norwich Cathedral; the Lady Chapel and choir, Gloucester Ca-

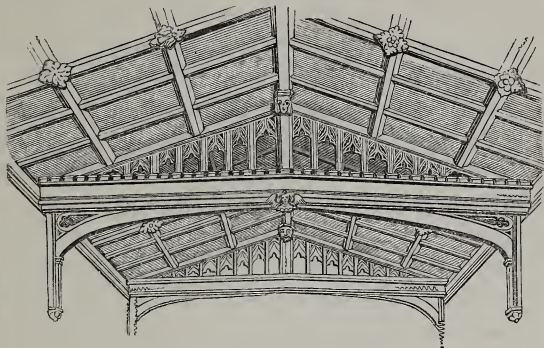
¹ The earliest instance I know of panel-work arches, as distinguished from arcades or blank arches supported on shafts, is in front of the Priory Church, Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire. This specimen is in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, and is placed in juxtaposition with arcade work.

thedral; the nave, Winchester Cathedral; the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick; and in the choir, Oxford Cathedral, which is a very late specimen. The coved and elliptical-shaped ceiling or roof of the nave of Bath Abbey Church, a late example, the rise of which is only equal to one tenth of the span, is entirely covered with foliated panels and quatrefoiled circles. A very rich and peculiar description of vaulting is one composed of pendant semicones covered with foliated panel-work, called *fan-tracery*, from the design resembling a fan spread open. Of this description of vaulting an early instance appears in the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral. The roofs of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; of King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey; of the retro-choir, Peterborough Cathedral; of the choir of Bath Abbey Church, of the Poyntz Chapel, St. Mark's, Bristol; and of Bishop West's Chapel, Putney Church, Surrey; are well-known examples; portions also of several of our cathedrals and many small chantry and sepulchral chapels are thus vaulted. We sometimes meet with plain vaulting in this style, as in the aisles of the choir of the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, each bay or compartment of the roofs of which is octopartite and divided into cells by longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal ribs, without any bosses at the intersections.

The WOODEN ROOFS of this style are far more numerous than those that preceded it, and we frequently find churches of early date in which the original roofs, from want of repair, have been entirely

removed and replaced by roofs of a different construction in the style prevalent during the fifteenth century. The slope or pitch of the roof is generally much lower than before, and the form altogether more obtuse, and sometimes approaches even to flatness; the exterior is on this account often entirely concealed from view by the parapet. There are, however, some open roofs of a high and lofty pitch. Many roofs of this style are divided into bays by horizontal tie-beams or girders, faced with mouldings, which span the width of the roof, and rest at each end on the wall-plates, thus serving to restrain any lateral expansion of the walls. From the middle of each tie-beam rises a king-post up to the ridge-piece. Beneath the tie-beams are spandrels serving as braces, these are filled with pierced panel-work or tracery, and the curved bracing-ribs, which spring from corbels, meeting under the middle of the tie-beams, form an obtuse arch. Sometimes, however, the bracing-ribs do not extend so far as to meet, and the corbels serve to support the upright wall-pieces. The tie-beams in the roof of the nave of St. Mary Magdalen Church, Taunton, Somersetshire, are finished and enriched by a row of the Tudor flower, a similar row also appears beneath and pendant from the tie-beam. The space above the tie-beam, and between that and the principal rafters, is often filled with pierced or open-work panelling or tracery. The sloping bays, or principal compartments of the roof, are divided by the purlins and common rafters, which are often faced with mouldings, into squares or parallelograms, and these

again are sometimes subdivided into smaller squares by narrow intersecting ribs, with bosses at the intersections. The roof of the Chapter-House, Exeter Cathedral, is a good specimen of this description; a fair example also occurs in the south aisle of St. Mary's Church, Leicester. Bearing shafts are often carried up vertically from the front of the piers to the clerestory, so as to support the corbels on which the



Roof, St. Mary's Church, Leicester.

wall-pieces rest, and from which the curved ribs of the spandrels under the girders spring. Some roofs of a low or obtuse and nearly flat pitch, have no horizontal girder below the valley or hollow of the roof, but the principal beams or rafters are so framed together as to serve as a tie, and by these the roof is divided into bays, whilst each bay is subdivided by the purlins and common rafters into squares which are in some cases intersected by moulded ribs forming still smaller compartments. The east aisle of St. Mark's Chapel, Bristol, has a roof or ceiling very

nearly flat, divided by ribs into square compartments disposed lozenge-wise, with bosses at the intersections; there are no apparent girders or rafters, nor is it obvious in what manner the roof is framed and supported. The wooden roof of the choir of the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, is quite flat, and divided by ribs into square compartments. This roof, however, appears to have been designed as a temporary expedient only, provision having evidently been made for the after construction of a stone vaulted roof, which was however never effected.

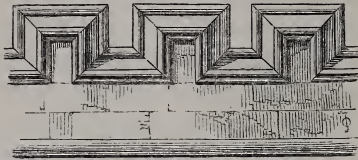
In the nave, chancel, and north and south chantry chapels of St. Neot's Church, Huntingdonshire, are some fine wooden roofs of this kind, not however counterparts of each other, but diversified, both in construction as well as ornamental accessories. The friezes of the projecting cornices under these roofs are very rich, some are curiously carved with birds, beasts, and animals of venery, and the frieze in one of the chapels is adorned with half-length figures of angels with extended wings. In many of the churches in Suffolk, and in some others, the roof, which is here of a high and lofty pitch, is framed so that the horizontal girder or tie-beam is dispensed with, hammer beams supported beneath by wall-pieces and spandrel braces project horizontally from the walls and sustain queen-posts or struts, on which the principal rafters rest,^m and high up in the valley or

^m In the numbers of "The British Critic" for April 1841, and April 1842, are some admirable treatises on the construction of open roofs, illustrated by numerous engravings, mostly referable to the description of roofs common in Suffolk.

hollow of the roof are collars or wind-beams, with collar braces at the angles formed by the collars, principal rafters, and queen-posts. The hammer beams are often carved into figures of angels bearing shields, and these appear to support the roof. In the north aisle of Tilbrook Church, Bedfordshire, the roof is supported, or appears to be, by carved figures of angels clad in albs, one of which bears a shield, the second a dulcimer, the third a crown of thorns, the fourth the representation of an ancient organ, and the fifth an open book. Figures of angels thus disposed, and bearing musical instruments, have been considered as symbolically representing the heavenly host. On many roofs traces of painting and gilding may still be discerned, more especially in that part which was over an altar, and where they often bear indications of having been more ornamented than in other parts. Roofs painted of an azure colour and studded with gilt stars to represent the firmament of heaven, are not uncommon. Sometimes the roof is covered, and the boards are painted in imitation of clouds. Wooden roofs of this style are often met with; they are greatly varied, and many of exceeding richness; the cornice beneath is sometimes elaborately carved. During this era no small expense and attention were bestowed on the construction and enrichment of this part of the church.

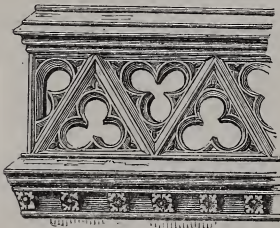
The PARAPETS of this style are frequently embattled and covered with sunk or pierced panelling, and ornamented with quatrefoils, or small trefoil-headed arches; they have sometimes triangular-

shaped heads, as at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and at the east end of Peterborough Cathedral. We also find parapets, not embattled, but covered



St. Erasmus' Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

with sunk or pierced quatrefoils in circles, as in the tower of King's Sutton Church, Northamptonshire. An embattled parapet covered with pierced or open panel work surmounts the clerestory walls of Great Malvern Church, and in rich buildings in this style is not uncommon. A plain embattled parapet, with the coping moulding continued down the sides of the embrasures, and then again returning horizontally, as at St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, Dorsetshire; and St. Erasmus' Chapel, Westminster Abbey; is also



Redcliffe Church, Bristol.

common. Sometimes a plain horizontal parapet is used, as in Bishop West's Chapel, Putney; and we occasionally meet with the parapet having a dancette moulding, the triangular spaces being pierced with trefoil openings,

as at Redcliffe Church, Bristol; and at the churches of Yatton, Portishead and Churchill, So-

mersetshire. That of the nave of Bath Abbey Church is pierced with plain open panels, but the effect is not good. Horizontal parapets covered with arches of sunk panel-work, occur at Croscombe Church, Somersetshire; and at St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells. A large but shallow cavetto, or hollow cornice moulding is frequently carried along the wall under the parapet. The base, the parapet, and other intermediate portions of rich buildings of this style, were decorated with rows or bands of sunk quatrefoils, often inclosed in circles, in squares, or in lozenge-shaped compartments, as on the Tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, and on Kewstoke and Worle churches, Somersetshire.

Of ornamental detail peculiar to this style, the rose, the badge of the houses of York and Lancaster, differing only in colour, is often met with, as in Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

Rows of a trefoil
or lozenge-shaped

leaf, somewhat like a strawberry

leaf, with frequently a smaller trefoil

more simple in design intervening between two
larger, is a common finish to the cornice of rich

screen-work, and is known under the designa-

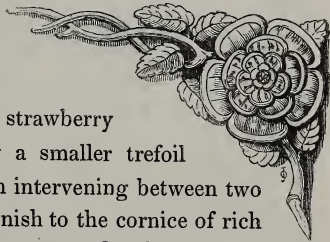
tion of *the Tudor Flower*. We frequently find the

tendrils, leaves, and fruit of the vine carved or sculp-

tured in great profusion in the hollow of rich cornice

mouldings, especially on screen-work, in the interior

of a church. In general a squareness of outline



prevails in the foliage of this style, particularly in the ornaments of cornices, crockets, panels, &c.



Beddington.

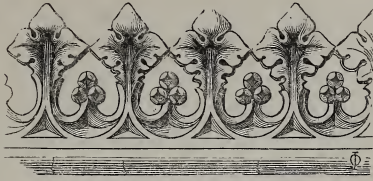
The MOULDINGS differ from those of earlier styles in a greater prevalence of angular forms, which may be observed in noticing the section of a series of mouldings, and in the bases and capitals of cylindrical shafts. The cavetto, or wide and rather shallow hollow moulding, is a characteristic feature, and often appears in the architrave moulding of pier arches, doorways, and windows, also as a cornice moulding under

St. Mary's,
Oxford.

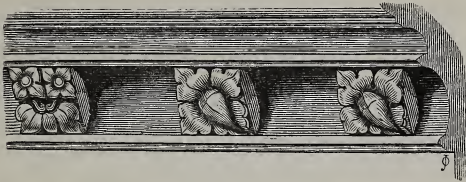
Edgcott.

parapets : when forming part of a horizontal fascia or cornice, flowers, leaves and other sculptured details are often inserted. A kind of double ogee moulding with little projection, is, in conjunction with other mouldings, also of common occurrence, and it appears as a moulding on the splayed sides of the jambs or piers of an arch

Kettering, Northamp
tonshire.



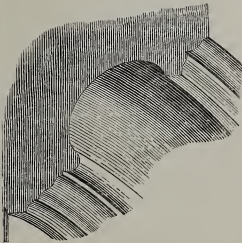
Tudor Flower, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.



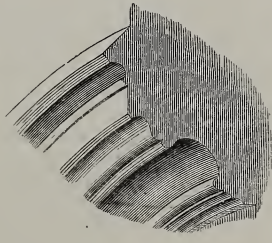
Brington, Northamptonshire



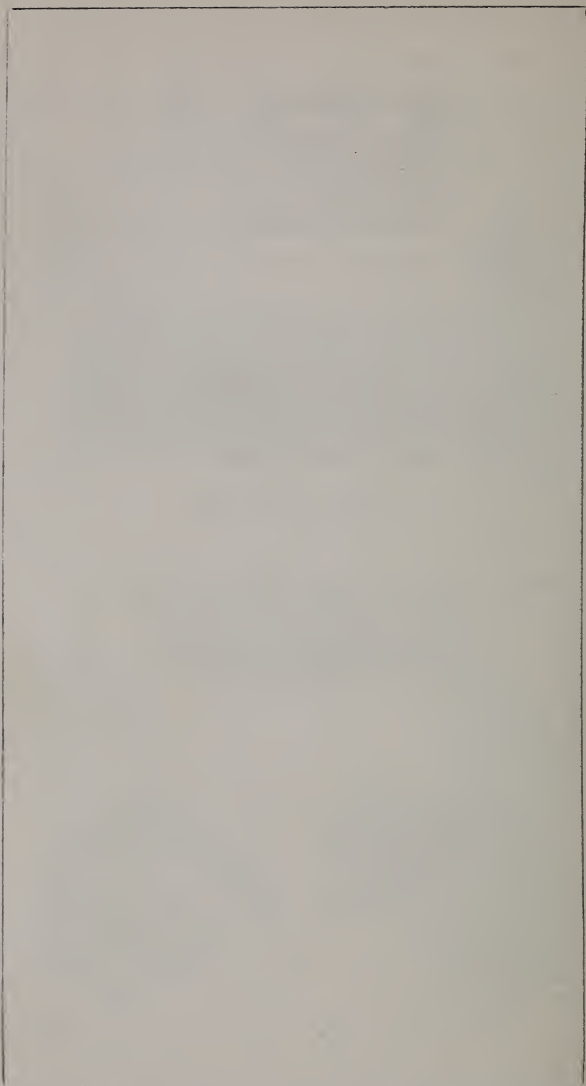
Beddington, Surrey.



Window, Christ Church, Oxford.



Window, St. Mary's, Oxford.



in Pauntley Church, Gloucestershire, the face of each jamb or pier being perfectly flat.

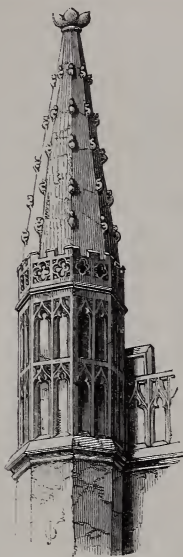
Numerous specimens of wood SCREEN-WORK of this period remain in a state of good preservation. They generally divide the chancel from the body of the church, and anciently served to support the rood-lofts, which are, in some instances, left. They are also met with in the aisles, a portion at the east end of which was thus separated and inclosed for a chantry chapel. The lower part of this screen-work is chiefly composed of carved and sunk panelling, the upper part of pierced or open-work divided by mullions, the heads of the spaces being filled with elaborate tracery, and the design finished by a horizontal cornice richly moulded. There are comparatively few screens now existing of a date antecedent to the fifteenth century.ⁿ A characteristic distinction be-

ⁿ In Compton Church, Surrey, is or was, until recently, the remains of a wooden screen of late Norman character. Between the chancel and nave of Stanton Harcourt Church, Oxfordshire, is an early wooden screen in the style of the thirteenth century: the lower division is of plain panel-work, whilst the upper division consist of a series of open-pointed arches, trefoiled in the heads, and supported by slender cylindrical shafts with moulded bases and capitals, an annulated moulding encircling each shaft midway. In Threaston Church, Leicestershire, is a wooden screen of the thirteenth century, the lower division of which is composed of plain rough boards, set panel-wise but without relief, whilst the upper division exhibits a series of eight pointed trefoil-headed arches supported on slender shafts with bases and capitals, the whole is surmounted by a plain horizontal crest. In Northfleet Church, Kent, is a wooden screen which approximates in general design that at Stanton Harcourt, but is in a more advanced stage of art, being Early Decorated: the lower portion is of plain panelling, while the open work forming the upper division above consists of a series of pointed arches, with tracery and foliations in and between the heads, supported by slender cylindrical shafts banded round midway, with moulded bases

tween screen-work of an earlier date than the fifteenth century and screen-work of that period, will be found to consist in the slender cylindrical shafts, (often annulated,) with moulded bases and capitals which pertain to early work of the thirteenth and fourteenth,

with the mullion-like and angular-edged bars, often faced with small buttresses, which form the principal vertical divisions in that of the fifteenth century.

In large buildings erected late in this style we sometimes find octagonal TURRETS, plain or covered with sunk paneling, and surmounted with ogee-headed cupolas, adorned with crockets and finials. In Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster, they are used as buttresses. We also find them at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and at Winchester Cathedral. The church of St.

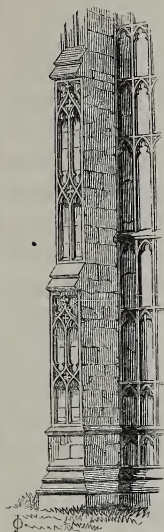


Octagonal Turret,
St. Mary le Poor, Bristol.

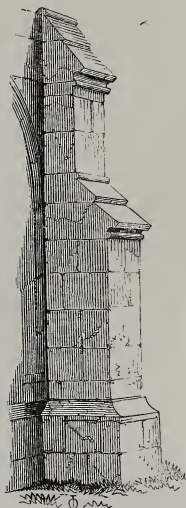
and capitals; these arches support a horizontal cornice. Specimens of decorated screen work, some much mutilated, others in a more perfect state, are, or lately were, existing in the churches of King's Sutton, Northamptonshire; Cropredy, Oxfordshire; Shotswell and Beaudesert, Warwickshire; St. John's Church, Winchester; and in Clifton Campville Church, Staffordshire. The decorated screen-work in this last church, was curiously imitated in some screen-work in the same church constructed in the seventeenth century.

Mary le Poor, Bristol, has a small octagonal turret, which is richly panelled on the sides of the upper story, and is capped by a polygonal-shaped pinnacle crocketed at the angles with a plain finial on the top. Similar Turrets occur in some of the Somersetshire churches, as at those of Worle and Kewstoke.

The common BUTTRESSES we find exceedingly plain, worked in stages, with simple slopes as set-offs, often finishing with a slope under the parapet, but sometimes with a crocketed pinnacle which rises above it. They are sometimes divided into five or six stages, and are placed both diagonally and



New College, Oxford.



St. Lawrence, Evesham.

rectangular-wise, at the angles of towers. In rich buildings they are partially or wholly covered with panel-work tracery. The tower of the church of Boston, Lincolnshire, has slender buttresses of four stages disposed rectangular-wise, and panelled on the faces and sides with sloped set-offs. The Abbot's Tower,

Evesham, has rectangular buttresses of five stages, with plain slopes and faces, but the sides are unornamented. At the angles at the east end of St. Lawrence's Church, Evesham, are diagonal buttresses richly panelled. The buttresses of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, are of unusual projection from the main walls, and were thus constructed to counteract the outward pressure of the stone vaulted roof, but their heaviness is relieved by the panel-work and tra-

cery with which they are completely covered. St. Neot's Church, Huntingdonshire, has also panelled buttresses. In large buildings, where the roof was vaulted, the clerestory walls were strengthened by flying buttresses; this is the case in Winchester Cathedral, where the clerestory walls of the choir are abutted upon by some consisting of a sloping straight line above and a segmental curve beneath, the spandrel being pierced; these abutments spring from plain buttresses of four stages with sloped set-



Pinnacle.

Berkeley Church, Gloucestershire.

offs surmounted by small panelled turrets, finished

with ogee cupola-shaped pinnacles crocketed at the angles and terminating with a finial. Flying buttresses of this style also occur in Bath Abbey Church, and in Sherborne Church, Dorsetshire. On the north side of Berkeley Church, Gloucestershire, is a chantry chapel, the face of the parapet of which is enriched with sculptured strawberry leaves, small and large alternating, with figures of angels at intervals holding shields. One of the buttresses is surmounted by an acute pyramidal-shaped pinnacle, crocketed at the angles, and finished with a finial, (see opposite page.) In front of this pinnacle is sculptured a good representation of St. George on foot combating with the dragon, St. George being clad in the armour which appears on the monumental effigies of the reign of Henry the Sixth.^o

^o Although some of the symbolical sculptures of the middle ages were introduced at a comparatively late period; for instance, the conventional representation of the Blessed Trinity, in which the Almighty, He whom eye hath not seen, is personified in the likeness of fallen man, (a practice which cannot but be condemned,) in sculpture is not met with earlier than the fifteenth century, though in illuminations and drawings it appears so early as the twelfth century; the representation of St. George in armour combating the dragon, and symbolically expressing the armed Christian resisting and overcoming the Evil one, according to the metaphorical description of St. Paul, though the author of "The Beehive of the Romish Church" would derive it from the story of Perseus and Andromeda,—was introduced at a very early period, and in this country was a prevailing symbolical representation from the twelfth century down to the Reformation, and from thence even to the present day; it appears on the badges of the Order of the Garter, and on some of the gold coins now in circulation. On the tympana of Norman doorways, this, as we have before shewn, was no unfrequent symbol. In ancient wills we find allusions to the figure of St. George set up in many of our churches, in which it occupied a conspicuous position, and an ancient carved representation in wood, of the

A description of constructive ARCHES are sometimes met with which have been called *Strainer* arches; constructed between the piers of a tower, or elsewhere, when a transept or some other work has been annexed to the original building, to counteract the additional lateral pressure on the piers of the tower which the weight of such transept would otherwise cause; arches of this description also act as braces where the construction of original masonry is faulty or defective. The lower part of the tower of Wells Cathedral is strengthened, and the piers are braced against any external pressure by a curious disposition and adaptation of after-inserted arches, both pendant and inverted; this is an early instance, and apparently of the fourteenth century. The piers of the arches in the north and south sides of the tower of Salisbury Cathedral were also braced or strengthened in the fifteenth century by the construction of two rich four-centred arches, which extend from pier to pier, with pierced and panelled spandrels, surmounted by a horizontal parapet with an embattled cornice. There are several fine specimens of this kind of arch in Canterbury Cathedral,

above description, of the fifteenth century, is still preserved at Coventry. Many churches were dedicated in honour of the Cappadocian Saint, who is stated to have flourished late in the third century, and is recognized by the Church of England as a saint and martyr in the calendar prefixed to her Liturgy. He is likewise considered as the Patron Saint of this country, and is supposed to have been introduced as such by Richard the First. The sculpture over the doorway at Fordington (described p. 86 ante) may allude to the legendary appearance of this Saint at the battle of Antioch, A. D. 1098.—Matt. Paris, *Hist. Angl.* ed. Watts, p. 36.

constructed in the fifteenth century between piers of a much earlier date. At Rushden Church, Northamptonshire, the transepts appear to have been constructed at a period subsequent to the erection of the main body of the church, and the tower being placed at the west end and not at the intersection, the pressure of the transepts was calculated to incline towards the nave; to counteract this a rich and curious flying arch, the spandrels of which are pierced with tracery and finished by a horizontal embattled moulding or cornice, has been thrown across the nave from a pier on each side. In Finedon Church in the same county, is an arch of exactly similar construction and character, though the details of the open-work tracery are somewhat diversified. Across the north aisle of Portishead Church, Somersetshire, is an obtuse four-centred arch of this description, with an horizontal blocking over, and each spandrel is pierced with a quatrefoil within a circle and a trefoliated panel. Sometimes a wooden beam was thrown across from pier to pier to act as a brace; such a one still exists in Desborough Church, Northamptonshire, and a beam of this kind, which formerly extended across the nave of Adderbury Church, Oxfordshire, was removed a few years ago. These arches formed no part of the original design, but were expedients adopted to meet subsequent alterations or additions, and that which might otherwise have appeared an ugly excrescence, was, in most cases, rendered an ornamental accessory.

Amongst coeval documents which contain par-

particulars relating to the erection of churches, we may notice the contract entered into A. D. 1412, for the building of Catterick Church, Yorkshire, and the contract entered into A. D. 1435, for rebuilding, as it now stands, the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire,^p copies of which have been preserved; so also have particulars from the contracts entered into A. D. 1450, for the fitting up of the Beauchamp Chapel, St. Mary's Church, Warwick. In the will of King Henry the Sixth, dated A. D. 1447, we find specific directions given for the size and arrangement of King's College Chapel, Cambridge; and no less than five different indentures are preserved, (the earliest dated A. D. 1513, the latest A. D. 1527,) containing contracts for the execution of different parts of that celebrated structure. The will of King Henry the Seventh, dated A. D. 1509, contains several orders and directions relating to the completion of the splendid chapel adjoining the abbey church, Westminster.^q

^p This contract, illustrated by woodcuts, has been published by the Oxford Architectural Society.

^q The following contract for the building of a chapel at Chester, is taken from Ormerod's History of that County, and the original MS. is there stated to have been in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

“This endenture made by twene William Troutebek esquier on that on ptie and Thomas Betes mason on that other ptie beres wittnesse that the foresaid Thomas has made covenant and granted to the said William that he shall make a Chapell in the chirche yarde of Seynte Marie on the Hill on the South side of the chauncell of the chirche there that is to wete the Est ende the South side and the West ende contenyng the lengthe of the chauncell there and xviii fote wide with inne the walles and as high as hit nedes resonably to be with v faire and clenely wrought wyndowes full of light that is to say on gable wyndow in the Est ende with iij lightes and iij wyndowes on the South side ichone of iij lightes

Amongst the buildings of this style whose dates of erection have been ascertained, besides those which have been noticed, is the tower of St. Michael's Church, Coventry, an early and fine specimen, the building of which commenced A. D. 1373, and was finished A. D. 1395;^r the beautiful and lofty spire was, however, an after-addition, like that of Salisbury Cathedral, and was not commenced till A. D. 1432. Westminster Hall,^s the reparation or reconstruction of the greater part of which by King Richard the Second was commenced A. D. 1397 and finished A. D. 1399, has a fine groined porch, the front of which exhibits the square head over the arch of en-

and so in the West ende in the best wise to be deviset and iij botras on the South side with a grete arch in the West ende and the chapelle to be battellet above like to the littel closet with inne the castell of Chester with a corbyl table longyng thereto and at ayther end iij honest fynyals and the forsaid William shall pay to the forsaid Thomas xx li like as the work goes forwarde and also give him a gowne and alsoe the forsayde William shall fynde fre stone lyme sonde wat' wyndelasse and stuff for to scaffolde with and such manere necessaries as the forsaid Thomas nedes and all manere of cariages that longen therto and the forsaid Thomas shall by the ov' sight of maester John Asser make the Chapell and all thynges that longen therto (mason craft) honestly In Wytnesse of the wech thynges to these p'sentes endentures the p'ties forsaid aither anendes other haven set to their seal Gyven at Chester the Monondy next before the feste of the Natyvyte of Seynte John the Baptist in the yere of Kyng Henry the sixt after the conquest XI."

This chapel adjoined the church of St. Mary at Chester; it is now destroyed. In the south window was the following memorial:—

"Orate pro aīabus Willī Troutbeck et Johanne uxoris ejus qui hanc capellam fecerunt A'o Dni 1424."

^r This stately monument of private munificence was erected at the sole charge of two brothers, Adam and William Botnor: it was twenty-one years in building, and cost each year 100*l*.

^s Though not an ecclesiastical structure, it is here noticed as an example of the style in an early stage.

trance: the spandrels are filled with quatrefoils, inclosing shields and sunk panel-work. The large window above the porch, and that at the west end, are divided into panel-like compartments by vertical mullions, a transom dividing the principal lights horizontally. The wooden roof, of a more acute pitch than we usually find in buildings of this style, is remarkable as a specimen of constructive art and display. The spaces between the collar or wind-beam, bracing arches and rafters, are filled up to the ridge-piece with open panel-work ornamentally designed; this is perhaps the earliest specimen we possess of the perpendicular wooden roof.

Knowle Chapel, Warwickshire, erected at the cost of a pious individual, Walter Cooke, canon of Lincoln, about A. D. 1398, is a plain structure entirely in this style, and consists of an embattled tower at the west end, a nave with north and south aisles, and a chancel. Externally, the division between the nave and chancel is shewn by the embattled parapet of the latter being somewhat lower than that of the nave. The roof is so depressed as to be entirely concealed by the parapet. The chancel or choir, (for this structure, shortly after its erection, became the chapel of a college,) is of the same length as the nave, the masonry throughout is plain, and the surface unrelieved by panel-work. Skirlaw Chapel, Yorkshire, erected by bishop Skirlaw shortly before his death, which took place A. D. 1405-6, is a structure entirely in this style, and consists of a tower at the west end, nave and chancel, the division between the two latter being

formed simply by a screen in the interior, there being externally no apparent division. The tower is supported by diagonal buttresses at the angles surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, and a similar pinnacle arises in the middle of the parapet on each side, the tower contains a large west window in the lower story, above a canopied niche for a statue, and on each side of the upper or belfry story a window of two principal lights, divided by a transom, with vertical tracery in the head, thus exhibiting a very common arrangement in the plain towers of this style, in many of which a doorway appears beneath the great west window; the parapet of this tower is pierced and of rather singular design. The body of the chapel is lighted by simple pointed windows of three lights with vertical tracery in the heads, and between the windows are plain buttresses of three stages with sloped set-offs, finished above the parapet with crocketed pinnacles; the parapet is embattled and plain, with horizontal coping mouldings without any return; the roof is not externally visible, and the apparent want of this and the horizontal line of parapet at the east end, detracts from the appearance of the building. On the north side of the east end of the chancel is a revestery.^t This chapel, as well as that of Knowle, exhibits a sad declension in architec-

^t This is the name used for the vestry room in the contract for Catterick Church; we almost always find this adjunct, for such it generally is, on the north side of the chancel. In two instances only, viz. at Long Compton Church, Warwickshire, and at Maidstone Church, Kent, have I met with this building on the south side.

tural display from the plain structures of the preceding style. The collegiate church, Manchester, founded A. D. 1422, by Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, rector of the parish, is a large but somewhat plain building entirely in this style, and consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, choir with aisles, chapter-house, and several chapels annexed to the choir.

The design for the rebuilding the Abbey Church, Bath, was planned, and the reconstruction thereof commenced, by Bishop King, A. D. 1500; after his death the works were carried on by Priors Bird and Holloway; but the church was not completed when the surrender of the monastery took place, A. D. 1539. This church exhibits a palpable retrogression in art; the details are far from good, and the execution of the work is clumsy, the tracery in the windows devoid of taste, and in many the lights are not even foliated; the jambs consist of little more than plain splays, and the base mouldings are shallow in projection. At the east end of each aisle is an external doorway, one of the few instances of such an arrangement, and one not to be followed;^u the east window is square, without any label or hood moulding over it, and the spandrels of the arch within the head are pierced with circular lights. The foundation of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, West-

^u External doorways also occur in the east wall of the south aisle of Congresbury Church, Somersetshire, close abutting on the chancel, at the east end of Hillesden Church, Bucks, and at the east end of St. John's Church, Coventry.

minster Abbey, was laid A. D. 1502, but not completed till the time of Henry the Eighth. It is the richest specimen of this style of architecture on a large scale, and is completely covered, both internally and externally, with panel-work, niches, statuary, heraldic devices, cognizances, and other decorative embellishments. The church of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, is a fine parochial edifice, built apparently after one regular design, consisting of a tower covered with panel-work and ornamented with crocketed pinnacles at the angles and in front of each side; a nave, north and south aisles and chancel, with two chantry chapels, forming a continuation eastward of each aisle: it is supposed to have been erected A. D. 1507. Great Ponton Church, Lincolnshire, is said to have been built A. D. 1519. But one of the most perfect specimens of a late date, on a small scale, is the church of Whiston, Northamptonshire, built A. D. 1534,^x by Antony Catesby, esquire, lord of the manor,

x Inscriptions commemorative of the building or rebuilding of a church, of the erection of a chancel or chantry chapel, and of the construction of windows, or perhaps the glazing of such with painted glass, are more numerous in the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth than in the preceding centuries. These inscriptions are met with on wall-plates, along cornice mouldings, in sepulchral epitaphs, and in windows. The few following may be instanced as examples. In the east window of a chantry chapel in Thornton Church, Bucks, under the figures of a man and woman kneeling before faldstools, is or was an inscription, thus: *Orate pro Johanne Barton juniore Domino de Thornton conditore istius capelle et pro Isabella uxore ejus quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.* The founder's will, in pursuance of which this chapel was erected, is dated in 1433. In a chapel in Sudbury Church, Suffolk, is or was this inscription in a window: *Orate pro Domino Thepold alias Sudbury qui istam capellam fundavit, anno Domini MCCCCLXV, in commemoratione om-*

Isabel his wife, and John their son: it consists of a tower encircled with rows of quatrefoils and other decorative embellishments, and finished with crocketed pinnacles at the angles; a nave divided from the north and south aisles by arches within rectangular compartments, the spandrels of which are filled with sunk quatrefoils and foliated panels; these arches spring from piers disposed lozenge-wise with semi-cylindrical shafts at the angles; there are no clerestory windows, and the windows of the aisles and chancel have obtusely-pointed four-centred arches. The wooden roof is a good example of the kind.

Somersetshire is a district noted for the number of rich churches of this style, erected apparently towards

nium animarum dedicat dat consecrat. In the east window of the chancel of Shrawley Church, Worcestershire, was formerly portrayed the figure of a Priest, with a desk before him, praying, and underneath this inscription: *Orate pro anima domini Johannis Rawlins qui istam ecclesiæ fenestram fieri fecit.* He was Rector from A. D. 1462 to A.D. 1471. On a sepulchral slab in the church of Stratton St. Michael's, in Norfolk, appears, *Orate pro anima Johannis Cowal quondam rectoris istius ecclesie qui istam cancellam de novo fieri fecit anno Domini MCCCCLXXXVII et pro quibus tenetur orare.* . . . In the east window of the choir of Little Malvern Church, Worcestershire, is or was the following inscription: *Orate pro anima Johannis Alcocke Episcopi Wigorniensis qui de novo hanc ecclesiam sanctorum Dei genitricis Sancti Egidii et Sancti Johannis Evangeliste edificavit quondam cancellarii Angliæ et presidentis concilii Edwardi Regis quarti primo regni.* In the same window was portrayed a figure of the Bishop, who was consecrated A. D. 1476, kneeling and praying. In a letter from Bishop Alcock to the Prior of Little Malvern, dated A.D. 1482, he speaks of having "bylded your church." On the embattled parapet of Long Melford Church, Suffolk, is a long inscription commemorative of certain members of the Clopton family, "off whos godis this chappel ys imbaytylid," and "which deed this chappel new repare A° Di M°CCCC°LXXXVI." Round the wall plate of the choir of Darton Church, Yorkshire, is or was as follows: "*Ad laudem Dei et*

the close of the fifteenth, or very early in the sixteenth century; many of these churches have rich carved wood-work in screens, rood-lofts, pulpits, and pewing. The towers are particularly fine, and remarkable for their general style of design, being often divided into stages by bands of quatrefoils; the sides are more or less ornamented with projecting canopied niches for statuary, and in many of these niches the statues have been preserved from the iconoclastic zeal which has elsewhere prevailed. The belfry windows are partly pierced, sometimes in quatrefoils, and partly filled with sunk panel-work. The parapets, whether embattled or straight, are pierced with open-work; and each angle of the tower, at

omnium sanctorum istum cancellum de novo construxit Thomas Tykell, prior monasterii Monk Britanie et hujus ecclesie patronus et eundem complete finivit Anno Domini mileno quingenteno decimo septimo. Round the parapet of a chapel on the north side of Broxborne Church, Hertfordshire, appears as follows: "Pray for the wel-fayr of Syr Wylyam Say Knygt wych fodyd yis chapel in honor a ye Trenete the yere of our Lord God 1522." Round a chapel on the south side of Collumpton Church, Devon, is an inscription commemorative of John Lane and Tomsyn his wife, "which were founders of thys chapell," and were therein buried A. D. 1526. On the outside of the tower of the Cathedral church of Bangor is an inscription as follows: *Thomas Skevyngton Episcopus Bangorie hoc campanile et ecclesiam fieri fecit anno partus virginiei MCCCCXXXII.* In Willington Church, Bedfordshire, on a pier at one end of a high tomb the following is inscribed: *Armiger ille Johannes Costwick hoc opus fieri fecit si ergo quod valeant pia vota largire pater ut eterna fruatur posteritate* 1541. Many more commemorative inscriptions might be adduced, and a collection of such appears in Pegge's *Sylloge &c.* in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. All these are most valuable from the evidence they afford illustrative of the various changes in the constructive features of architectural designs, and of the periods when such had occurred.

which buttresses are disposed rectangular-wise, is finished with a crocketed pinnacle of open-work, which also frequently rises from the middle of the parapet. The tower of Taunton Church is a lofty and rich specimen of the kind. Towers similar in general design to those which may be said to prevail in Somersetshire are not uncommon in other districts, but do not exhibit that provincialism which is the case in that particular county.^y

SPIRES of this era are not so general as in the former styles; many are crocketed up the angles, as at Kettering Church, Northamptonshire, and Rotheram Church, Yorkshire; there are also many plain spires. Unlike numerous examples in the two preceding styles, they spring from within the parapet, and do not project over the external wall of the tower. In many instances they were erected a considerable time after the construction of the tower. The spire of Louth Church, Lincolnshire, called, in the accounts of the expenses incurred in building it, the BROACH, was commenced A. D. 1500, and was fifteen years setting up;^z it is crocketed up the angles, and the total cost of its erection was 305*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

^y Lincolnshire abounds with beautiful churches of the fourteenth century, and Somersetshire is rich in examples of the fifteenth; but the former consist of a higher class in architectural merit and are superior in general design and execution of detail; nevertheless, the Somersetshire churches are full of interest, and nowhere, perhaps, do we find externally a greater exuberance of decorative sculpture, imagery, and panel-work, and internally of rich and costly wood-work.

^z Architects of the present day often have not sufficient time allotted them properly to consider of and design churches about to be erected. The failure in numerous points which most modern churches

Much of the very rich work of this style is to be found in the interiors of our churches, especially in the detached sepulchral chapels erected within many of the cathedrals, and in the parclose screens of stone and wood, and other carved wood-work, with which some of our churches abound. The apparent but gradual declension of this style may be observed in those churches, or portions of churches, erected in the early part of the sixteenth century. The Reformation for a time was a bar to the building of churches, and the introduction about the same period of architectural details of the Renaissance school, formed after the antique and classic orders, intermixed at the same time with much of Gothic form and detail, led to that incongruity and debasement of style which prevailed in the century which followed it.

Much of the decorative sculptured work of this period is elaborately though somewhat coarsely executed, when compared with that of the preceding style; and in external imagery the arrangement of the drapery does not convey to the mind the same notion of breadth and graceful effect as in the sculpture of the fourteenth century, the folds are perhaps more numerous but are produced by sharp and angular forms.

During the fifteenth century the figure of the blessed Virgin bearing in her arms the infant Sa-

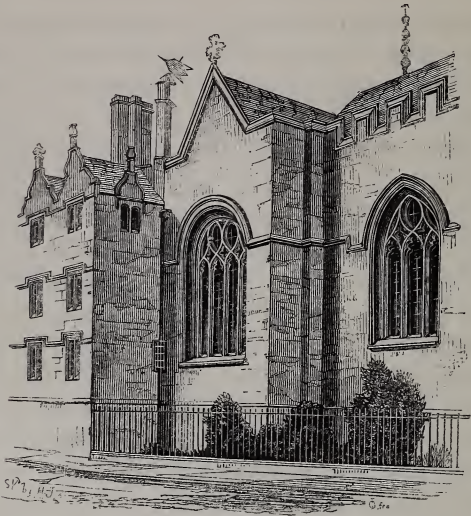
exhibit, may partly be attributed to this circumstance, partly to the want of a correct taste and knowledge in those by whom the architect is employed under restrictions.

viour, occupied, much more frequently than before, a prominent position on the exterior of churches, in a niche over the portal or in a niche in the west wall of the tower, and sometimes, as in the Lady Chapel annexed to the church of St. Mary at Warwick, it occupied the position of the cross, or, as it sometimes was, the crucifix at the apex of the gable at the east end. Sculptured representations of the Annunciation and of the Lily Pot, the symbol of purity, which was considered as an emblem of the blessed Virgin, were not uncommon.

In the sculpture of this period more attention appears to have been bestowed on minutiae and correctness of detail than the conception and execution of work of a bold and striking character. With a greatly increased number of examples a decidence in art is easy to be perceived, yet not so much as to reduce it below what was rigidly correct, and due proportions were observed. In the early sculptured imagery of

a The earliest notice I have been able to find of any image of the Virgin with the infant Christ in her arms is that given by Matthew Paris in his description of the exterior shrine of St. Alban, constructed, by order of Simon, Abbot of St. Alban's, between A.D. 1166 and A.D. 1188, *per manum præcellentissimi artificis magistri Johannis aurifabri*. At the head of this shrine was represented the Rood with St. Mary and St. John, at the foot the image of the blessed Virgin bearing her Son in her bosom. This imagery was of silver and gold of beaten work. *In capite vero quod respicit orientem, imaginem crucifixi cum Mariæ et Johannis iconis. . . . veneranter collocavit. In fronte vero occidentem respiciente imaginem beatæ Virginis puerum suum tenentis in gremio, eminente opere. . . . in throno sedentem incathedravit*. This imagery is previously described as *eminentibus imaginibus de argento et auro opere propulsato (quod vulgarter Levatura dicitur) evidenter effigiari*. I have met with no sculptured effigy of the Virgin with the infant Christ of so early a date as this work.

the Renaissance, a graceful and effective though peculiar style, partaking of the character of the Florentine and other Italian schools of sculpture, and thus differing with the native school with which it was intermixed, is visibly apparent and may be traced in the sculptured imagery and accessories which adorn the chapel of Henry the Seventh at Westminster; in the sculptures, now wretchedly mutilated, at the east end of the sepulchral chapel of Prince Arthur in Worcester Cathedral, and in the sculptures on some tombs of the same period, in St. Michael's Church, Coventry. In these a greater freedom of design and knowledge of composition is exercised than we find displayed in the sculptures of this age generally. And in this state of retrogression in architecture, and of retrogression mixed with the partial advancement of art in sculpture, we arrive at that eventful era the eve of the Reformation.



Part of the Chapel of Oriel College, Oxford.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE DEBASED ENGLISH STYLE.

WHEN the middle ages close, and with the dawn and progress of the Reformation, we lose those well defined styles of Ecclesiastical Architecture which had prevailed in succession for nearly a thousand years, and the venerable remains of which, every where abounding, though in many instances impaired by

neglect^b or tasteless innovation, are such as to excite in our minds mixed feelings of admiration and regret. To the last of these succeeded an irregular and incongruous style, which has received the denomination of the DEBASED, and has been thus designated from the general inferiority of design compared with the style it supplanted, and the meagre and clumsy execution of sculptured and other ornamental work, as well as from the intermixture of detail originating from an entirely different school of art, and the consequent subversion of purity of style. Although it may be difficult to assign a precise date either to the introduction or discontinuance of this description of architecture, it is to about A. D. 1540 that the commencement of the Debased style may generally be ascribed, though the germs of it can be discerned at a somewhat earlier period; it appears to have continued for about a century, or rather more, when the Renaissance or Italian school, founded on classic

b The manner in which our churches were neglected shortly after the Reformation was a subject of complaint by authority. For to the Homilies published by the royal command, A. D. 1562, against peril of Idolatry and superfluous decking of churches, it was found necessary to add an Homily for repairing and keeping clean and comely adorning of churches. "It is sin and shame," as the latter expresses, "to see so many churches so ruinous and so foully decayed, almost in every corner. If a man's private house wherein he dwelleth be decayed, he will never cease till it be restored up again." "And shall we be so mindful of our common base houses, deputed to so low occupying, and be forgetful toward that of God, wherein be administered the words of our eternal salvation, wherein be intreated the sacraments and mysteries of our redemption? The fountain of regeneration is there presented unto us, partaking of the body and blood of our Saviour Christ is there offered unto us; and shall we not esteem the place where so heavenly things are handled?"

models, and which hitherto, in Church Architecture, had appeared only in detail, seems to have entirely superseded the last remnant of Gothic art. It is not perhaps very difficult to speculate on the probable change which would have taken place in the Ecclesiastical Architecture of this country, had the religious houses not been suppressed, and their revenues, with few exceptions, diverted to private and secular uses ; we should have had the Renaissance school of classic forms and details gradually springing up and breaking in upon the Gothic designs of the middle ages in a manner clearly developed in many of the continental churches.^c But in this country the immediate effect of the change was different, for the devastation of the monasteries, religious houses and chantries, which followed their suppression, discouraged altogether the study of Ecclesiastical Archi-

^c In a scarce and valuable work in the library of the present learned President of Magdalen College, Oxford, which contains a series of bird's-eye views of the monasteries of France as they existed in a perfect state upwards of a century ago ; the greater part of the monastic offices are represented in the Italian or revived classic style of the seventeenth century, or perhaps a little earlier, when these buildings, from one cause or another, in some measure possibly originating from the excesses of the Huguenots, appear to have been every where mostly reconstructed, little more than the churches attached to them being of ancient date. Instances of this style are apparent in such remains as the French Revolution has left of the monastic buildings belonging to the ancient abbeys of Jumièges, of St. George, Boscherville, of two abbeys at Evreux, and of the Abbey of Ardenne, near Caen, all in Normandy ; and probably of many others. The effects of the French Revolution on religious edifices were most disastrous ; many of the fine conventual churches in Normandy have been converted into, and are now used as, warehouses, stables, and barns. One church at Caen is now occupied as a corn market.

ecture, (which had been much nurtured by the members of conventual foundations, who were now dispersed,) and gave a fatal blow to that spirit of erecting and enriching churches which this country had for so many ages possessed. The expense also of erecting many of our ecclesiastical structures, or different portions of them, from time to time, in the most costly and beautiful manner, had been defrayed, out of the immense revenues of the monasteries, which at their suppression, were granted away by the crown, or by the private munificence of individuals who frequently built an aisle, with a chantry chapel at the east end, partly inclosed by screen-work, or annexed to a church a transept, or an additional chapel, endowed as a chantry, in order that remembrance might be specially and continually made of them in the offices of the church, according to the then prevailing usage; which chantries having been abolished, one motive for church building was gone.^d Another and

^d In ancient wills we frequently meet with bequests of money towards the construction or reparation of a particular church, for the making and glazing of windows therein, and for other specified objects, as the following extracts will shew :

Sir William de Erghum, by will, A. D. 1346, gave as follows :—“ *Item do et lego ad opus unius capellæ annexæ Ecclesiæ de Somertby X marc.*”—Testamenta Eboracensia.

Thomas de Hoton, Rector of the Church of Kyrkesbymisperton, by will dated A. D. 1350 :—“ *Item do et lego C^s. ad construendam unam fenestram in australi parte Chori de Kyrkeby.*”—Ibid.

Thomas de la Mare, Canon of York Cathedral, by his will A. D. 1358 . —“ *Item ecclesiæ de Welwick pro renovatione magnæ fenestræ cancelli ejusdem, X marcas Item ad cooperacionem cancelli de Brotherton XL^s.*”—Ibid.

Sir Marmaduke Constable, Knight, by will A. D. 1376 :—“ *Item lego pro pavimento cancelli ecclesiæ de Flaynburgh viijs. xxvj^d. Item lego*

concurrent cause may also be assigned for this change. This was the almost imperceptible introduction and advance of a fantastic mode of architectural design and decoration, so apparent in the costly, though in many respects inelegant, monuments of this age, among which the details of ancient classic architecture were incorporated with others of fanciful design peculiar to the latter part of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries.

In describing then the characteristics of this style,

pro coopertura et emendacione super altare Sanctæ Katerinæ in eadem ecclesia cum plumbo XXs.—Ibid.

Henry Snayth, Clerk, by will A.D. 1380 :—“ *Item lego fabricæ domus capitularis de Houdon X^l. Item lego pro reparacione cancelli mei de Hadenham, videlicet ad faciendam unam magnam fenestram in fronte dicti cancelli de quinque luminibus, in coopertura et in aliis consimilibus cooperturæ corporis ejusdem ecclesiæ C marcas.*”—Ibid.

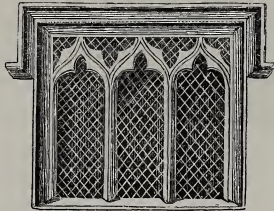
John Fayrfax, Rector of Prescote, by will A.D. 1393 :—“ *Lego ad vitriacionem trium fenestrarum in corpore Ecclesiæ de Walton lxxjs. viijd. Item lego fabricæ campanilis petræ ecclesiæ de Prescote de novo factæ X^l.*”—Ibid.

George Mountburghchier, by will A. D. 1409 :—“ *Lego fabricæ insulæ ecclesiæ de Gamelleston ex parte australi X marcas.*”—Ibid.

William Bell, Priest and Parson of Middleton in Tesdail, in the County of Durham, by will A. D. 1558 :—“ *Item, I geve and bequithe vnto Middleton Church thre bells of an hundrethe weght which I desyere my lord of Lincoln and doctor Watson of the Colledge of Duresme at my costs and charges to hange in frame the said bells at the church and for the hanginge of the said belles and for the said frame I have prepared XX tres there and all the timber that remainithe over and besides the makynge of the said frame I bequithe to the said p'ishe church to builde in the said church one Ile and to make stalles in the said church of the cost and charges of the said p'ishe.*”—Wills and Inventories published by the Surtees' Society.

How seldom in modern wills do we meet with bequests of a like nature with those above ! even the ancient *incipitur*, “ *In Dei nomine, Amen,*” has been generally abandoned for one purely secular !

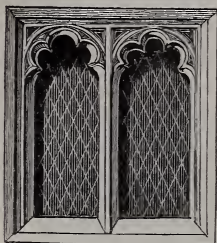
we may notice a general heaviness and inelegance of form and detail, doorways with pointed-arched heads exceedingly depressed, also plain round-headed doorways, with key-stones after the Roman or Italian semi-classic style at that time beginning to prevail; square-headed windows with plain vertical mullions, with the heads of the lights either round, obtusely arched, or rectangular, generally without foliations; pointed windows clumsily formed, with plain mullion bars



Ladbrook Church, Warwickshire.

simply intersecting each other in the head, or filled with tracery miserably designed, and an almost total absence of ornamental mouldings. Indications of this style may be found in many country churches which have been repaired or partly rebuilt since the Reformation. In the interior of churches specimens of the wood-work of this style are very common, and easily distinguished by the shallow and flat carved panelling, with round arches, arabesques, scroll-work, and other nondescript ornament peculiar to the age, with which the pews, reading-desks, pulpits and font covers are often adorned. The screens of this period are constructed in a semi-classic style of design, with features and details of English growth, and are often surmounted with scroll-work, shields, and other accessories. Of this description of work the screen in

the south aisle of Yarnton Church, Oxfordshire, A. D. 1611, and the chancel screen in Passenham Church, Northamptonshire, A. D. 1626, may be instanced as specimens.



Duffield Church, Derbyshire

Hitherto we find the chancels of all the churches in this country fronting the east, though they differ in degrees of precise orientation,^e for the custom of turning eastward in public worship was one of primitive antiquity in the church,^f and,

^e Considerable observation has been paid of late years to the subject of the orientation of churches, and the commonly received opinion is, that the degree of orientation of any particular church, and the difference between that and other churches, originated from and was fixed by the point in the horizon on which the Sun rose on that Saint's day in honour of whom such church was dedicated. A century and half ago this subject received attention, and the variations of orientation are noticed by Sir Henry Chauncy, in his "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," published A. D. 1700, for in his description of Radewell he observes, "One end of every church doth point to such place where the sun did rise at the time the foundation thereof was laid, which is the reason why all churches do not directly point to the east; for if the foundation was laid in June, it pointed to the north east, where the sun rises at that time of the year; if it was laid in the Spring or Autumn, it was directed full east; if in Winter, south east; and by the standing of these churches, it is known at what time of the year the foundations of them were laid." The choirs or chancels of some churches incline or deviate, and are not continued in a parallel or straight line with the nave. This is the case in the church at Stratford-upon-Avon, and this deviation is supposed to have reference to an esoteric meaning, explained by some as symbolical of the inclining of our Saviour's head on the Cross.

^f In the Apostolical Constitutions written at the close of the third or very early in the fourth century, churches are directed to be built long and with the head towards the east, and the congregation are directed

as such, fell under the ban of the Puritans shortly after the Reformation, and the original chapel^s of Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded by sir Walter Mildmay, one of the leaders of the Puritan party, in 1584, was, by its founder, purposely built north and south, in marked derogation of this early catholic usage; it was also, as Evelyn observes of it, "meanly erected."

A very common practice prevailed about the middle of the sixteenth century, when any alteration or addition was made in or to a church, of affixing a stone in the masonry, with the date of such in figures. Thus within a pointed window of the Decorated style, but despoiled of its original flowing tracery, in the north wall of the north transept of Wolston Church, Warwickshire, two square-headed windows have been inserted, the lowest divided into three, the uppermost, which is much smaller, into two rectangular-headed lights by plain vertical mullions; over the latter is the date A. D. 1577, over that beneath An. Dom. 1624.

to pray to God eastward. St. Basil, who flourished in the middle of the fourth century, also alludes to this custom. "As to the doctrines and preachings which are preserved in the church, we have some of them in the written doctrine, others we have received as delivered from the tradition of the Apostles in a mystery;for to begin with the mention of what is first and most common: who has taught us by writing that those who hope in the name of our Lord should be signed with the sign of the Cross? What written Law has taught us that we should turn towards the east in our prayers?Is not all this derived from this concealed and mystical tradition?We all indeed look towards the east in our prayers." Epist. ad Amphiloc. De Spiritu S. Whiston's translation.

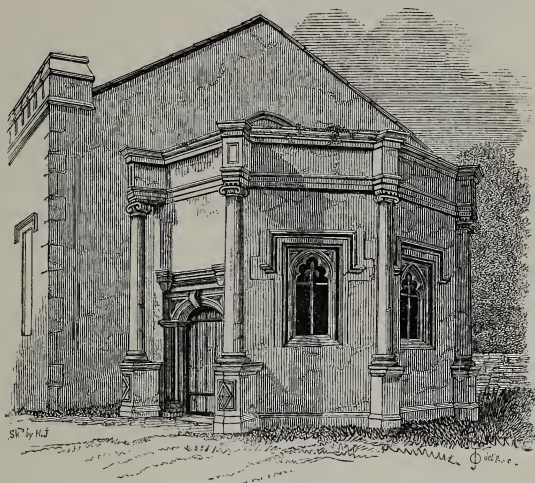
g The present chapel was projected after the Restoration by Sancroft, then Master of the College, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and completed A. D. 1677. Memorials of Cambridge.

The rich flowing tracery of the original east window of Bilton Church, in the same county, a structure of the fourteenth century, having been destroyed, and the window blocked up, an insertion was made in the seventeenth century of a plain and clumsy square-headed window, divided by vertical mullions into six lights, obtusely arched in the heads, but without foliations, and above this window was a stone slab with a date inscribed of 1609.

Over the east window of Hillmorton Church, Warwickshire, (which is a pointed window of four lights, formed by three plain mullions curving and intersecting each other in the head, which is filled with nearly lozenge-shaped lights, but all without foliations,) is a stone bearing the date of 1640. In the south wall of the tower of the same church (which is low, heavy, and clumsily built, without any pretension to architectural design) is a stone to denote the time of its erection, which bears the date of 1655. Pulpits, communion tables, church chests, poor boxes, and pewing of the latter part of the sixteenth and of the seventeenth century, also very frequently exhibit, in figures carved on them, the precise periods of their construction.

Annexed to Sunningwell Church, Berkshire, is a singular porch or building, sexagonal in form, at the angles of which are projecting columns of the Ionic order supporting an horizontal entablature. On each side of this building, except that by which it communicates with the church, and that in which the doorway is contained, is a plain window of Debased

Gothic, of one cinquefoiled pointed light, within a square head with a hood moulding over, similar to the windows in many of the colleges at Oxford. The doorway is nondescript, neither Roman nor Gothic, but in detail partaking of both. This building is supposed to have been erected by Bishop Jewel. The



Sunningwell Church, Berkshire.

chapel of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, finished in 1632, exhibits in the east wall a pointed window, clumsily designed, in the Debased style, divided by mullions into five principal lights, round-headed, but trefoiled within; three series of smaller lights, rising one above the other, also round-headed and trefoiled, fill the head of the window, the composition of which,

though comparatively rude, is illustrative of the taste of the age. On each side of the window on the exterior, is a kind of semi-classic niche.

Several of the college chapels in Oxford, being late erections, are built in the Debased style, as Brasenose,



Mullion.

Wadham, and Oriel. The windows of the latter, one of them round-headed, are filled with very inelegant tracery, and the large oval openings in the head being without foliations have a very bald and unpleasing appearance. The face of the mullion is channelled with a deep hollow. In Stowe Church, Northamptonshire, several windows were inserted at a general reparation of the church in 1639; they are square-headed, having a hood moulding over, and for the most part divided

into three obtusely-pointed arched lights, without foliations. Under the windows of the south aisle is a string-course, more semi-classic than Gothic. On the south side a plain round-headed doorway was inserted at the same period.

The tower and south aisle of Yarnton Church, Oxfordshire, erected by Sir Thomas Spencer, A. D. 1611, have the same kind of square-headed window, with arched lights without foliations, as those at Stowe. On the north side of Lubenham Church, Leicestershire, is an obtuse and nearly flat-arched doorway of the early part of the seventeenth century; the arch is within a square head, the jambs are

moulded half-way down, when the mouldings die in a plain bevelled base, over the head of the door is a horizontal hood moulding without any return. Near to this doorway is a square-headed window of three rectangular-shaped lights formed by vertical mullions, which are faced with a semi-cylindrical moulding with a square-edged fillet running up it, as in the mullioned windows of that period of domestic architecture; this window is surmounted by a horizontal dripstone or hood moulding without a return.

The church of Stene, in Northamptonshire, built by one of the Crewe family, A. D. 1620, presents features both of debased Gothic and semi-classic detail. It consists of a nave or body, and two aisles, but no defined or separate chancel. The east window is pointed, of five lights, the mullions crossing in the head, the remaining windows are square-headed; the parapets, which consist of plain horizontal blocking-courses, are surmounted at intervals by small obeliskal pyramids finished with balls, in lieu of pinnacles. On the north side is a doorway of Italian detail.

The chancel of Passenham Church, Northamptonshire, was re-edified by Sir Robert Banastre, A. D. 1626, and exhibits a mixture of debased Gothic and semi-classic detail. The roof is ribbed and waggon vaulted, which form it retains on the exterior; the east end is surmounted with a cross; the windows are pointed, the east window contains four principal cinquefoil-headed lights with tracery above, formed principally by vertical, but with some curved, mul-

lions ; the general arrangement has, however, a clumsy appearance ; the side windows are also pointed, and contain two principal lights, with lesser lights in the head, inelegantly formed by the vertical and curved tracery bars, the jambs are moulded, but in a shallow and meagre manner ; over each window is a hood moulding, and beneath the windows runs a horizontal string of tolerable design, consisting of an upper and under sloped face and a cavetto beneath. The buttresses have a singular appearance, and the sloped set-offs of overlapping slabs with a projecting moulding exhibit a bold but not good effect. The south doorway has a plain segmental-arched head with a key-stone in the centre, and over this is an inscribed tablet,^h with armorial bearings, surrounded with scroll-work. The interior is fitted up choir-like, with a chancel screen and stalls. The whole of this structure displays marks of a fervent desire rather than of a successful attempt to revert to the ancient principles of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

The south porch of Chiddingstone Church, Kent, bears the date of the year of its construction, 1626. The external doorway arch is semicircular, with a key-stone in the centre, and is contained within a square head formed by a hood moulding over ; the spandrels are filled with shallow sculptured foliage, and the jambs are slightly moulded half-way down in a manner not unusual in the depressed arched door-

^h The inscription is as follows :—“ Robertus Banasterius Miles hanc sacram Ædem (ad laudem Deo) propriis sumptibus condidit Ætatis suæ anno 56, annoq. 1626.”

ways of this period. Over the apex of the gable of the porch is a cross, of the form heraldically termed *bottonée*, or trefoiled at the extremities, and this cross is of a date coeval with the porch. The chancel of Baddesly Clinton Church, Warwickshire, was rebuilt A. D. 1634, and contains in the south wall two square-headed windows of three lights each, and a depressed four-centred arched doorway, plainly splayed. In the north wall is a single square-headed window of two lights, and the east window consists of five lights divided by a transom within a depressed pointed arch; at the apex of the roof is a plain cross of good design.ⁱ Most of the windows of the church

i Many of the stone crosses on the apex of the roof at the east end of the chancels and naves of our churches, and on the steeples and porches, were broke down under and in compliance with two illegal ordinances issued A.D. 1643, and A.D. 1644, by the Puritan Lords and Commons, opposed to the Church and Crown. By these ordinances all crosses and crucifixes in churches, and all organs, fonts, altars and tables of stone were commanded to be taken down and demolished. Communion tables—for stone altars and tables were up to this period indifferently used in the performance of the eucharistic rite, and the term *altar*, in that sense in which the primitive church used it, was expressly recognized and sanctioned by the Church of England in the synod of 1640—were also ordered to be removed, candlesticks taken away, and all surplices utterly defaced. The journal of Dowsing, commencing in January 1643, details the devastation committed on the exteriors as well as the interiors of one hundred and fifty churches in Suffolk and some other of the eastern counties, whilst it also clearly exhibits the gross ignorance of the agents employed in these fanatical acts of desecration. In one church, Elmset, the commissioners finding the work had been done before their visit, “rent apieces there the hood and surplice.” It was in reference to these acts that Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury from A. D. 1695 to A. D. 1715, declared, in his “Discourse of Idolatry,” that it was “high superstition in those who in our late unhappy revolutions defaced such pictures, and brake down such crosses as authority had suffered to remain entire, whilst it forbad the worship of them; and was in that

of Bletchley, in Buckinghamshire, a structure principally of the Decorated style, appear to have been removed in the seventeenth century, and square-headed windows inserted in their stead. These alterations, from the date 1637 appearing on the embattled parapet of the nave, and also on the poor box within the church, may fairly be ascribed to that period. The clerestory windows are square-headed, and are divided by mullions into three obtuse-arched headed lights without foliations, similar to those in Stowe Church, Northamptonshire. In the wall of the north aisle, and in other parts of the church, are square-headed windows, with hood mouldings over, of three pointed lights cinquefoiled in the heads, and these appear to have been inserted at the same period. The alterations effected by the celebrated antiquary, Brown Willis, in the early part of the eighteenth century, are indicated by two plain square-headed doorways in the Roman or Palladian style, with key-stones on the entablatures: by the east window of the chancel, a clumsily-designed and ill-constructed window of five lights, trefoiled in the heads, with a quatrefoil opening over each; by the pinnacles of the tower, surmounted by stone balls; and in the interior, by the chancel screen of oak, designed in the Palladian style with Ionic pilasters; and by the ceiling of the chancel, which is painted with the figures of the twelve Apostles with their different emblems. Carsington

particular so well obeyed, that none of them (it may be) ever knew one man of the communion of the Church of England to have been prostrate before a cross, and in that posture to have spoken to it."

Church, Derbyshire, mostly rebuilt A. D. 1648 is of one pace, there being no division between nave and chancel, the windows are square-headed, the south doorway plain and semicircular-headed with a keystone on the top of the arch, and an horizontal moulding, common to this age, running above. A similar moulding runs along a plain horizontal parapet. On a stone in the south wall [Reedified 1648.]

The present roof of the chancel of Pillerton Church, Warwickshire, was, apparently, constructed in the seventeenth century, and the frame-work is rude and clumsy. The pitch is lofty and probably the same as that of the original roof. There is no girder or tie-beam, but the roof is divided into three bays, and at some distance below the wall-plates spring horizontal hammer-beams supported by wall-pieces which rest on corbels and curved braces; from the hammer-beams spring short diagonal braces which rest on the principals, and also long curved braces which serve to strengthen the collar or wind-beam; from the latter hangs a small pendant, and the same description of ornament projects horizontally from each hammer-beam. Each sloping side of the valley of the roof is divided horizontally by two purlins. The date is indicated by the pendant and rude ornamental details rather than by the constructive features.

But Stanton Harold Church, Leicestershire, erected by Sir Robert Shirley, A. D. 1653, is perhaps the latest complete specimen of a country church in the debased Gothic style. It consists of an embattled tower, a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel.

The east window is pointed, and the mullions are moulded, and cross in the head; the principal lights, four in number, are cinquefoiled, and those in the head quatrefoiled; the parapet of the nave is embattled, and pierced with quatrefoils, and beneath is a hollow cornice moulding; the side windows of the chancel are of three lights, but in other respects resemble the east window; the windows of the aisles are also pointed, with hood mouldings over. The clerestory wall is pierced with square-headed windows, three on each side. On the south side of the chancel, and leading to a vault, is an obtuse-pointed arched doorway, with an entablature above supported by Doric columns, which flank the doorway. The west and principal doorway, rich of its kind, exhibits a mixture of Gothic and semi-classic detail, the latter predominating. In the interior the arches, three on each side the nave, which support the clerestory, are simple double-faced pointed arches with chamfered edges, and spring from angular-shaped piers with plain capitals. Although the general proportions of this church are stunted, and far from pleasing to the eye, the ornamental detail shallow and somewhat meagre in execution, and the fitting up of the interior with close pews, three feet nine inches high, not altogether such as could be desired, it stands a monument of a pious and praiseworthy attempt to revive under difficulties, and "in the worst times," at no small cost, our ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture.

The church of St. Mary Aldermary, London, having been destroyed by the fire in 1666, was rebuilt by

Sir Christopher Wren, A. D. 1681, in seeming imitation of the former church. In this, the piers and depressed pointed arches which support the clerestory bear a considerable resemblance to those of the fifteenth century, but the foliage and decorative detail displayed in the spandrels denote at once the period of construction. In the groining of the nave and aisles the architect has attempted to imitate the fan tracery groined roofs of the fifteenth century, but even here the design betrays itself, for instead of pendant cones in the centre of the roof are circular concave compartments. This structure exhibits perhaps one of the latest attempts to imitate the church architecture of the middle ages, after the general introduction of the Palladian or Italian style.

Towards the end of this century Gothic mouldings appear not to have been understood, as in the attempt to re-construct portions of churches in that style we find those of classic art to prevail. Such is the case with respect to the tower of Eynesbury Church, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, rebuilt in a kind of debased Gothic and mixed Roman style, A. D. 1687. Ingestry Church, Staffordshire, was rebuilt A. D. 1676. The tower is finished at top with a balustrade and ornamented with urns or vases at each corner. Other instances of the kind might also be enumerated, The tower, nave, aisles and transepts of the church of St. Mary at Warwick,^k which were rebuilt after the

^k This structure, which was erected after a design by Sir William Wilson, is fully described in the second number of a work now in progress, "Notices of the Churches in Warwickshire."

fire, A. D. 1694, by which those portions of the old church were destroyed, and completed A. D. 1704, exhibit a curious and late instance in which the pointed form of the arch is retained in the doorways, windows, and pier arches, whilst the details are semi-classic in design, and pointed arches in the tower are intermixed with semicircular coved niches. The sections of the pier arches in the nave resemble many of those of the fifteenth century, being formed from a square, fluted or hollowed at the angles, with a semicylindrical shaft attached to each of the flat faces, whilst the capitals are composed of the echinus and acanthus. The interior of the roof is underdrawn and arched, and divided by ribs into cellular compartments in imitation of groining. The windows are large, but the tracery, unique of its kind, is in miserable taste, the head of each window being filled with a huge light in form resembling a horse collar. An open balluster parapet surmounts the walls, and this is relieved at intervals by urns. Amongst other churches or portions of such built or reconstructed in the seventeenth century, and of which the dates are ascertained, the following may be enumerated: Boughton Church, Northamptonshire, built A. D. 1599. Arthuret Church, Cumberland, built A. D. 1609. Tower of Wyke Dyve, Northamptonshire, rebuilt A. D. 1617. Tower of Belton Church, Lincolnshire, rebuilt A. D. 1637. The chancel of the same church was rebuilt circa A. D. 1720. Ashburnham Church, Sussex, built A. D. 1663, and consecrated A. D. 1667. The license by the Bishop of Worcester, dated

A. D. 1692. for the rebuilding of Burmington Church, in Warwickshire, is indicative of the state of feeling then prevalent in church building, and of the shortened proportions of chancels in new churches. The license recites that it appeared by petition that the old church had fallen down about four years previous and still lay in ruins. That the rebuilding of it in its former dimensions was unnecessary, and that one bell would be enough; and that the parishioners had requested that the rest of the bells and the lead, and the other materials of the old church, might be applied to the raising of the new one. License was therefore granted for the erection of a chapel, to be raised on the same dimensions as the body of the church was before, namely 32 feet long and 20 feet wide, and for the leaving out of the tower which stood between the chancel and the church, making a cupola at the west end for the single bell, and for the church to be moved more eastward to the chancel, and that the chancel might be contracted from 18 feet long and 12 feet wide to a less compass, "after the modern fashion of some new churches in London."¹

At the commencement of the eighteenth century the Roman or Italian mode appears to have prevailed generally in the churches then built without any admixture even of the debased Gothic style; they were often constructed of brick with stone dressings and quoins, either in the plainest possible manner, or else

¹ The substance of this document is given very fully in Dugdale's *Antiq. Warwickshire*, ed. 1730, p. 597.

ornamented with urns, festoons, and other symbols of Paganism.

The tower of Whitchurch Church, Hants, rebuilt A. D. 1716, is of brick covered with plaster, in the Palladian style, and contains a plain semicircular west doorway with a keystone in the head, a plain oval window just above, and over that two sets of Palladian windows with stone dressings and keystones, the whole finished with an embattled parapet. The tower of Speen Church, near Newbury, erected A. D. 1734, is of brick, rusticated at the angles, and the windows are of brick with stone imposts and keystones. Honiley Church, Warwickshire, rebuilt in the Palladian style, A. D. 1723, exhibits a semicircular east end and a balustrade parapet with urns at intervals, and the tower is surmounted by a spire.

Towards the close of this century originated the revival of the study of ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture, as exemplified in the churches of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, erected A. D. 1781, from the plans of Francis Hiron, an architect of Warwick; of St. Nicholas at Warwick, erected about the same period; of East Norton, Leicestershire, erected A. D. 1783; of Carlton, Northamptonshire, erected A. D. 1788; and of Leek Wooton near Warwick, erected A. D. 1792. In these churches we may perceive praiseworthy though feeble and unsuccessful attempts to imitate the Architecture of the Middle Ages, but they exhibit only meagre detail and unmeaning and tasteless ornament blended with faulty design, without any boldness of conception to counterbalance the

effect thus produced. They must, however, be considered with reference to the age in which they were constructed, and as works produced in the dawn of the revival.

During the present century, the practical study of Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture has greatly increased, but the principles have been until lately ill understood, and the misapplication of detail and neglect of harmony of proportion in most of the churches professedly built to imitate those of old, together with the short-sighted utilitarian economy which has prevailed in their erection, have occasioned them, with few exceptions, to be full of glaring defects. In the last few eventful years an extraordinary impulse has been given to this study, and our ancient Christian Architecture, in its purity and adjustment of proportion, has begun to be properly considered. The present is, however, still an age of Transition from a low and perverted to a purer and better taste.

In conclusion, what Archbishop Bramhall hath declared concerning Rites and Ceremonies, may fitly be applied to the construction and arrangement of new churches, as most conducive to those ends for which they are in part intended, that is, they ought to be so planned, constructed, arranged and adorned, not going beyond the limits prescribed or sanctioned by the church, as “to be advancements of order, modesty, decency, gravity in the service of God, to be adjuments to attention and devotion, furtherances of edification, helps of memory, exercises of faith, the

leaves that preserve the fruit, the shell that preserves the kernel of religion from contempt. And all this with due moderation, so as neither to render religion sordid and sluttish, not yet light and garish, but comely and venerable.”



Stoup, Oakham, 15th century

A N

EXPLANATION

OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

ABACUS, the square tile-like upper member of a Norman capital, from which the arch immediately springs. Ducange speaks of it as "Abacus vel abax, pars capitelli." Vide vignette, p. 111. ante.

ACANTHUS, a plant, the leaves of which are imitated in sculpture, and form the ornamental decoration of capitals in the Corinthian and Composite orders.

AISLE, ab ala, "ultra ecclesiæ alas,"—"In ala septentrionali." Gervase.

APSIS, the semicircular or hemispherical termination we sometimes find in the chancels of Norman churches. Ducange derives it, "Absida vel apside, fornix, ex Gr. ἀψίς, arcus." "Absida est hemispherium." "Pars ædis sacræ interior in qua altare collocari solet, sic appellata." In this sense it is used by many ancient writers.

ARCADE, a term in medieval architecture mostly used to denote a series of blank arches springing from small and slender shafts, and placed in front of a wall to relieve the surface. Vide vignette, p. 23. ante.

BALLUSTER, in medieval architecture applied to the small columnar shafts, annulated, or with a swelling entasis, which are mostly found in the belfry windows of Anglo-Saxon churches. Vide vignette, p. 59. ante.

BASE, the lower and projecting mouldings of a pier or shaft, "ad bases pilariorum." Gervase. Vide vignette, p. 111. ante.

BAS-RELIEF, **BASSO-RELIEVO**, sculpture in low relief, as on the tympana of Norman doorways, fonts, &c.

- BOSS**, a sculptured knob, placed at the intersection of the ribs of a groined roof.
- BRACES**, the curved pieces of timber we frequently find beneath and strengthening the extremities of the tie-beams, and between the rafters and purlins, in roofs. Vide vignette, p. 265, ante.
- BRACKET**, a stone sculptured or moulded, projecting from a wall or from the back of a niche, and used for the purpose of holding or sustaining an image.
- CAPITAL**, the capping or upper members of a pier or shaft; this sometimes consists of a series of mouldings, and sometimes is sculptured in imitation of foliage, or with basso-relievos. Vide vignettes, pp. 111, 159, 193.
- CAVETTO**, a concave or hollow moulding.
- CHAMFER**, the sharp angle formed by two plane surfaces meeting at right angles, when cut off diagonally to a slope or bevel, is called a chamfer.
- CHANCEL**, so called from the screen or lattice work, "a cancellis," by which, so early as the fourth century, it was separated from the body or nave of the church.
- CLOISTER**, a claustrum, the inclosed quadrangular ambulatory attached to conventual churches, and communicating with the monastic offices.
- COLLAR-BEAM**, an horizontal piece of timber framed between two principal rafters, high up in the valley of a wooden roof, and serving as a tie. It is also called the wind-beam. Vide reference, p. 199, ante.
- CROCKET**, described p. 183, ante.
- CUSP**, architecturally used to denote the segments of circles which form foliations.
- DIAPERING**, a diapré, Fr. adj. terme de blason, varié de plusieurs couleurs, applied to the relief of any plane surface by the interweaving or intersection of fret-work, or covering the field with a pattern. Sometimes it consisted of painting only, sometimes of embossed or sunk work covered with painting. Vide example given, p. 229, ante.
- DROP**, the projecting moulding over an arch, answering to the "corona" in classic architecture. The hood moulding over doorways and windows is often called the "dripstone."
- ECHINUS**, the egg and anchor ornament in classic art peculiar to the Ionic capital.
- ENTASIS**, the swelling of a balluster shaft. Vide vignette, p. 59, ante.
- FILLET**, generally used to denote a small square-edged mould-

- ing which frequently runs up or along and projects from the convex face of another moulding. It answers to the annulet in classic architecture.
- FLUTINGS**, the vertical hollows or channels which appear in some piers of the fifteenth century.
- FLYING BUTTRESS**, described p. 175, ante.
- FOOTINGS**, the graduated courses of masonry in foundations
Vide vignette, p. 75, ante.
- GROINS**, the principal lines by which a vaulted roof was intersected, and divided into cellular compartments, and also on which the vaulting was pendant. These lines, originally plain with sharp angular edges, were afterwards constructed with ribs of cut stone plain or moulded. Vide vignettes, pp. 120, 146, ante.
- HAMMER-BEAMS**, the short beams in some framed roofs, which project from the wall horizontally at the feet of the principals, and appear as if they were the ends of a tie-beam, the middle of which has been cut away. They are generally supported by a wall-piece and curved brace, and are often ornamentally decorated with an angel bearing a shield, or with some other figure at the extremity. They mostly occur in the construction of a particular description of wooden roofs of the fifteenth century, common in the Suffolk churches.
- IMPOST**, in Anglo-Saxon remains it denotes the rude and frequently plain block capital from which the arch springs.
Vide vignette, p. 63, ante.
- KING-POST**, a vertical piece of timber in a wooden roof extending from the ridge-piece or point where the principal rafters meet down to the tie-beam, and used in construction for the purpose of supporting the latter. Vide reference, p. 199, ante.
- LABEL**, a term sometimes used to denote the straight-sided hood moulding over a square-headed window.
- MASK**, moulded corbels so designed as, when viewed from a distance, to resemble a grotesque head. Vide vignette, p. 186, ante.
- NAVE**, a *navis*, the body of a church was anciently likened to a ship. *Apost. Constitutions*, lib. 2. s. 28. "Ab hac versus occidentem navis vel aula est ecclesiæ." Gervase.
- NICHE**, a *nicher*, Fr. to place or put. *Enfoncement pour mettre une statue*. A cavity, hollow, or recess in a wall or buttress for an image, it has generally a canopy over it, and a projecting bracket at the foot on which the image was placed.

- OGEE**, an inflected moulding, the contour of which answers to the *cyma reversa* in classic architecture. In outline the form is graceful, and consists of a double curve, the lower convex, the upper concave. Vide vignette, p. 29, ante.
- PLINTH**, the square pedestal under the base mouldings of a pier.
- PRINCIPALS**, the principal rafters in the frame-work of a roof.
Vide reference, p. 199, ante.
- PURLINS**, pieces of timber running horizontally along the sloping sides of a roof and resting on the principal rafters. their constructive use being to support the common rafters.
Vide reference, p. 199, ante.
- QUEEN-POSTS**, two vertical pieces of timber, suspended, one from each principal, down to the tie-beam, with an horizontal beam between the heads called the "straining beam."
- RAFTERS**, the inclined timbers on the side of a roof. the principal rafters are called "principals," the smaller "common rafters." Vide reference, p. 199, ante.
- RENAISSANCE**, a term applied to the partial revival of classic art in the sixteenth century.
- RUBBLE**, fragments of stone of different sizes grouted with liquid mortar. This description of masonry was anciently much used in filling up the interior of walls, the external surfaces of which were constructed of ashlar or cut stone.
- RIDGE-PIECE**, the piece of board or timber running longitudinally along the top of a roof, and against which the ends of the common rafters meet. Vide p. 199, ante.
- SOFFIT**, the under part or ceiling of an arch.
- SPANDRELLS**, the spaces or compartments between the curves or haunches of an arch, and the square head or moulding formed round it, they are generally filled with panel-work, foliage, shields, or sculpture. Vide vignette, head-piece to list of illustrations.
- SPLAY**, the jambs of windows, when constructed in a slanting or oblique direction, so as gradually to widen the lights inwardly, are said to be splayed.
- STRUT**, wooden props or pieces of timber inclined diagonally tending to support the principal rafters, and springing from the tie-beam, king-post, or queen-posts. Vide reference, p. 199, ante.
- SUTHDURE**, the south door, "principale hostium ecclesiæ, quod antiquitus ab Anglis et nunc usque *suthdure* dicitur. Quod hostium in antiquorum legibus regum suo nomine sæpe exprimitur." Gervase.
- TIE-BEAMS**, the long horizontal beams or pieces of timber in

- a roof at the feet of the principal rafters, crossing from wall to wall, and in construction serving to tie or connect the framework of the roof together. They are also called "girders." Vide reference, p. 199, ante.
- TRANSEPT**, a transeptum, the cross aisles of a church of a cruciform plan.
- TRANSOMS**, the horizontal stone bars or divisions in the lights or tracery of windows. They seldom occur previous to the fifteenth century.
- TYMPAN**, **TYMPANUM**, the flat surface of the space contained within a triangular or semicircular pediment; in medieval architecture mostly referable to the semicircular heads over flat-arched doorways of the Norman style.
- VAULT**, ab avolta, "Eadem quoque capella in arduum surgens super eam crepidinem (quæ vulgariter avolta dicitur.)" Matt. Paris.
- VOLUTE**, the scroll or spiral horn used in Ionic and Composite capitals of classic art, and sometimes in Norman capitals.
- WIND-BEAM**, vide "collar-beam."
- WALL-PIECE**, the upright post or piece of timber resting on a corbel, and fixed against the wall immediately beneath the wall-plate, and in construction used for the purpose of sustaining the hammer-beam or tie-beam. Vide reference, p. 199, ante.

A CENTENARY

OF ANCIENT TERMS.

- ALMARIOL**, Ambry, "six great plate locks with keys, brought for a certain 'armariol' in the king's chapel," A. D. 1365; "an 'armariole' in the vestry for keeping the vestments in."
- ALORING**, **ALUR**, **ALURA**, sometimes used to denote the walk on the leads protected by a parapet; sometimes used to denote the parapet-wall itself; sometimes a cloister.
- ARCH-BUTTANT**, a flying buttress.
- ASSHLER**, **CLENE HEWEN**, squared or cut stone.

AUTER, altar.

BATELMENT, that portion of a parapet which rises between two crenelles or embrasures.

BAY, the opening or light of a window comprised within two mullions; the term is also used to denote the compartments in a roof as divided by principals and tie-beams.

BENCH-TABLE, a stone seat carried round the walls of a church.

BOTRASS, a buttress or external projection of masonry, abutting against a wall to strengthen and support it.

BOWTELS, perpendicular round or bead mouldings, or small slender shafts attached to and running up the face of a pier or jamb.

BRATTISHING, a crest of carved open work on the top of a shrine.

BROCHE sive SPIRA, BROACH, the spire of a tower.

CAMPANILE, a belfry, or bell-tower.

CARNERIE CHAPELL, a charnel-house.

CASEMENT WITH LEVYS, a concave or hollow moulding containing foliage.

CHAPETRELS, capitals.

CHAPIER-HOUSE, chapter-house.

CHARE-ROFFED, a roof vaulted with cut stone.

CHIRCHE GARTH, a churchyard.

CLAVIS, a vaulting rib, vide p. 147, ante.

CLER-STORY, clerestory, the walls of the nave supported by the arches which divide it from the aisles, and pierced for lights.

CORBYL TABLE, the corbels or projecting brackets on which a parapet, and sometimes the eaves of a roof, are supported.

COUPIS, the battlements or portions of an embattled parapet rising between the crenelles, (?) to . . . masons working on the "pontell" and "coupis," A. D. 1352.

CRENELLE, vide Kernel.

CREST, the upper member or torus moulding with which a parapet is finished, and which roves along the wainscot of ancient pue work.

CROCKYTT, a crocket.

CROSSE-ISLED, a church with transepts is so called.

CROSS-SOMER, a beam of timber.

CRYPTA, a crypt, vault, or undercroft found under the choirs of many cathedral and other large churches.

ELE, ISLE, aisle.

EMBATTAILMENT, an embattled parapet.

- ENTAYLE, carved work.
- FLAUNDRESTYLL, ad pavandum chorum cum flaundrestyll.—
Anglice, Dutch tile.
- FRANCH BOTRASS, a buttress set diagonally at the corner of a building.
- FREESTONE, stone easy to be worked.
- FYNIAL, a term anciently used to denote the whole of a pinnacle, and not merely the sculptured poppy-head or flower on the top, as it now does.
- GARGOYLE, GORGOL, the water-spout projecting from the parapet of a church, and sculptured to resemble a monster, or the head of a human being making grimaces.
- GAULL, gable.
- GOBBETTS, pieces of Caen stone, so called. A. D. 1331.
- GORONS, apparently bars or cramps of iron to secure the upper stones of a pinnacle.
- GOROMIS, “ six large ‘goromis’ of iron, to strengthen the stone in the tower of the gable and its pinnacles,” A. D. 1335.
- GRESE, a step.
- GROUND-TABLE, a basement moulding.
- HOUSINGS, canopied niches for images.
- HUTCH, a church chest.
- IMBATTLED, embattled. Quod Ricūs Whethill armiger possit facere quoddam fortalitiū sive Turrim *imbattelat* infra manerium suum, &c. A. o. 13. Edw. IV. Cal. Rot. Pat.
- JAWMES, the sides or jambs of a window.
- KERNEL, the crenelle or embrasure of an embattled parapet. ‘Kernellare’ was the common term anciently used in licenses to fortify mansion houses. “ Quod Willūs de Wanton possit *kernellare* cameram suam infra mansum suum de Crumhale in Com. Gloucestr.” Cal. Rot. Pat. A. o. 4. Edw. 2^{di}.
- KIRKE, KIRK, a church.
- KNOTTES, finials (?) “ with crochetes on corneres with knottes of gold.”
- LATTEN, a mixed metal, principally of copper, of which many articles of church furniture were composed.
- LAVATORY, LAVATORIS, piscinæ or water-drains.
- LYNTON, lintel.
- LIGHTES, divisions of a window, “ a wyndowe of twa lightes.”
- MARIOLA, an image of the blessed Virgin.
- MOLDS, forms or patterns to work from.
- MOYNELS, mullions, or the upright stone bars which divide a window into lights.
- MYD-ALLEY, the nave or middle aisle.

- MYNSTRE, the church of a monastery.
- NAVIS ECCLESIAE, the body of the church or nave.
- NODUS, the boss at the intersection of the ribs of a roof.
- NOWELL, the newell or shaft round which the steps in a spiral staircase wind.
- OSTRICH-BOARD, wainscot.
- OVERHARDE, (?) "before the rood of pity, in the overharde of the church," A. D. 1509.
- OVYRSTORYE, the clerestory.
- PATRONS, patterns or designs for work to be executed from.
- PENDANT, anciently a term used to denote the wooden wall-pieces which support the principals of a roof.
- PERCLOSE, PARCLOSE, a screen to divide a quire, or Chantry chapel.
- PERPEYN-WALL, a wall of hewn stones clean wrought, each extending through the whole of its thickness.
- PETRA DE CADAMO, Caen stone.
- PILERS, PILLARS, the piers which support the arches of the nave, anciently so called; "Columnæ ecclesiæ quæ vulgo pilarii dicuntur." Gervase.
- PINNACLYS, PYNACLES, PYNNAKILLS, pinnacles; "Cum pinnaculis deauratis." Gervase.
- PISCINA, the drain under a fenestella on the south side of an altar, in the wall.
- POMELL, the finial of a pinnacle or spire.
- PORCH, PORTICUS, anciently used to denote an aisle, but sometimes, as now, the "vestibulum ad valvas ecclesiæ."
- POYNTTYL, "ypaved, with poynttyl, ich poynt after other," paving tiles of a peculiar kind.
- PRESBYTERY, the retro-choir of a conventual church. "De choro ad presbiterium tres erant gradus." Gervase.
- PULPITUM, anciently used to denote a gallery, or the rood loft; "pulpitum vero turrem prædictam a navi quodammodo separabat." Gervase.
- PYRAMIDES, spires.
- QUERE, quire.
- QUOINS, "three hundred Caen stones called quoins," A. D. 1330; hewn stones to build in at the angles of a wall.
- RABYTYNG, the groove in the stone-work of a window to admit the glass.
- RAGGE STONE, small pieces of stone rough from the quarry, and not dressed.
- RESPOND, the wall with a pier attached at the end of a series of arches.

REVESTRY, the vestry.

RODE-LOFTE, the gallery over the entrance into the chancel in which the rood or crucifix was placed.

ROUGH STONE, vide "ragge stone."

SEVEREY, the bay or separate compartment of a building.

SOLES, of the window—window sills.

SQUINCH, (?) "100 foot achlere and squinches of 18 inches high, and 15 at the least." Expenses of Louth broach.

This term is supposed to mean the supports constructed diagonally at the corners or inner angles of a square tower near the summit, for the purpose of bearing four of the sides of an octagon spire.

SONDELET, " of iron for the windows," A. D. 1351.

Bars of iron by which the glass was held.

STEPYLL, STEPULT, a church tower.

TRIFORIUM, a gallery between the vaulting of the aisles and the external roof. Also the narrow passage in the clerestory walls of large churches. "Supra quem murum via erat quæ triforium appellatur." Gervase.

TUSSES, projecting stones left in the masonry to tie in the wall of a building intended to be subsequently annexed.

TOUCHE, a black marble or stone so called.

TOURRE IN THE CROSS LE, a tower in the transept.

VESTRY, VESTIARIUM, a small apartment generally on the north side of the chancel in which the vestments were kept, and where the priest robed himself.

VICE, VIC, a spiral or winding staircase.

WAL-PLATE, the timber which extends along the top of a wall, and on which the rafters of the roof rest.

YHYLED WITH LEDE, covered with lead.

YLES, aisles.

Gloria tibi Domine.

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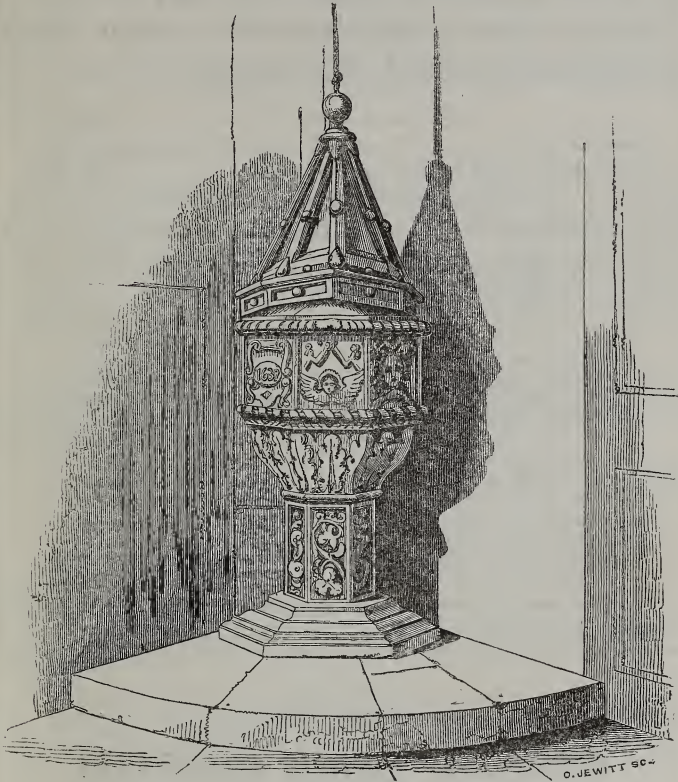
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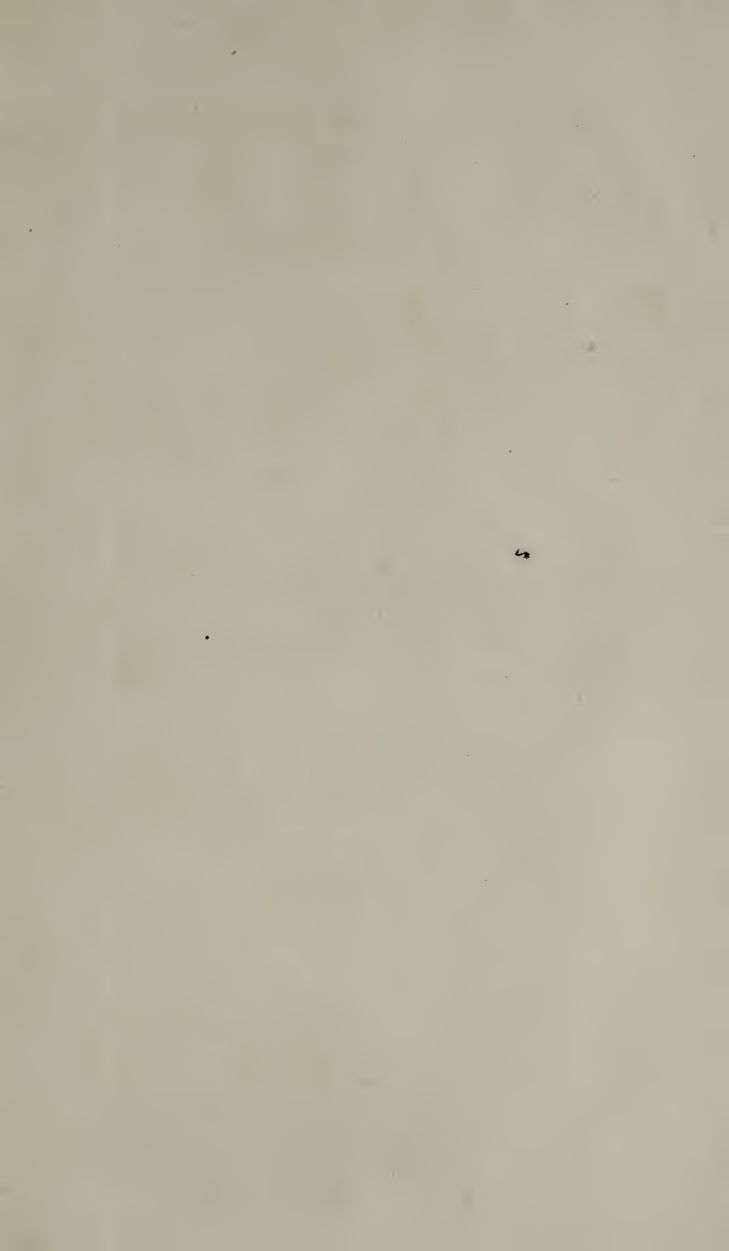
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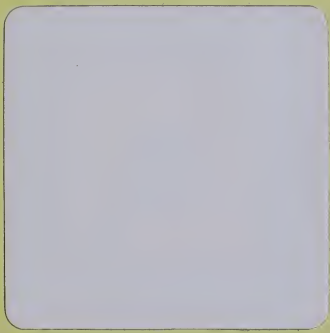
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